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The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 26 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914. — ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	.....	.....
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt. ..	8000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	.....	.....
5th Dec.	Salsette.....	6000	Medina ..	12500
21st ,,	Persia	8000	.....	.....
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	.....
1915.				
2nd January.	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th ,,	India	8000	....	.....
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia.....	8000	.....	.....
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5141	20th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Kiwa Maru.	B. Tsuda	3807	1st Nov.	13th Nov.
Simuwa Maru.	T. Terada	3786	5th Nov.	17th Nov.
Yawata Maru.	K. Itsuno	6286	14th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London A&C	8896	7th Nov.	....

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	.....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,001	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
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891 Agents.

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Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
DUMRA, 1695, Thurs., 5th November, 6 p.m., ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 6th November *Direct
LINGA, 2,184, Mon., 9th Nov. 11 a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 5th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Hanjam, Linga, Bushire Koweit and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
2nd November, 1914.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY & POONA.
Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.
Prices Moderate.
F. CORNAGLIA,
Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.
Telegrams "Cornaglia": Telephone No. 42.

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When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.
THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,56,600
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patalia, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 884

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Massilia	5094	J. Thomson	1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6888		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6868	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6888	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6868	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.
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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

From, D. NAPIER & SON, Ltd. Manufactures of Napiers Motors

To Messrs. MARCKS & Co., 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

We have pleasure in sending herewith a pamphlet reproducing the Royal Automobile Club Certificate issued in connection with an exceedingly severe trial carried out over 500 miles practically identical to Colonial conditions on a 20 H.P. four cylinder "NAPIER" Standard Extra Strong Colonial chassis, fitted with Torpedo body, Glass Wind Screen, Cape Cart Hood, Lamps &c.

The trials covered a total distance of 500 miles over Heather covered common land in the County of Surrey, used by the British Army for Manœuvres, consequently severe pitfalls awaited the car on all sides viz. hidden trenches as used by the Infantry and Artillery etc. The route taken during the four days trials, was devoid of any road or semblance thereto, not even tracks existed, long stretches of sand were encountered, 14 inches deep and likewise peaty bogs, with mud equally as deep.

The Colonial "NAPIER" did its work excellently in spite of these difficulties and successfully negotiated this difficult country each day, including accents and descents having exceptionally severe gradients which necessitated the car being driven on first speed for some distance. Taking this into consideration, and the arduous nature of the work, it is surprising that the petrol consumption works out at 14·34 per gallon, and the average speed on the journey (running time only) 15·1 miles per hour.

To and from this testing ground, the river "Wey" was each day forded, the maximum depth being 30 inches.

After this severe test was completed, in order to prove its capabilites with standard ratio of gear, the Car, without any change being effected to chassis or body was driven to the Brooklands Racing Track, where it was timed over the Flying half-mile, the speed obtained being 50·52 miles per hour.

The opinions expressed by the Members of the Press who accompanied the car, will be of interest to you as being interested in the sale of Napier Cars and will be a conclusive proof that the Extra Strong Colonial "Napier" is constructed to withstand the roughest treatment that it is likely a car will be subjected to in your country, and by reading the enclosed "Appreciations" received from owners of this World famous Car, will be a further proof of the satisfaction they give.

If you will advise us the quantity of both the R. A. C. Test and Appreciation Booklets you would wish to have for circulation in your district, we shall have pleasure in forwarding same at our earliest convenience upon receipt of your reply.

Assuring you always of our best attention.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully.
D. NAPIER & SON, LIMITED.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Sole Agents:—Napier Cars.
BOMBAY & POONA.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVED FUND	19,250,000

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Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
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HIGHEST CLASS WORK AN GUARTEED
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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
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The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

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ACCOUNTANTS and AUDITORS' LIBRARY: Nearly 600 Volumes of Vital Importance to Profession are now available. Admission Re. 1. Subscription Rs. 2 p. m. Members of Assn. of Inc. Certd. Acctts. use Free. Apply COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, LTD., 53, Medows St., Fort Bombay. 4272

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2460

WANTED.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

ADVERTISER of long general business experience in India and Burma desires to join any profitable concern as an active partner. Can invest upto Rs.20,000 Negotiations strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 979, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4283

WANTED—A Market Superintendent for Khargpur. Previous experience essential, only men of energy and organizing abilities need apply Pay Rs. 200—10—250.—For further particulars apply—

PRESIDENT,
Market Sub Committee,
Khargpur.
3039

WANTED.—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months.

DR. H. HOLST,
309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library),
Hours 11-3; week days only.
4241

APPLICATIONS are invited by the industries and Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference for the post of Tile Expert. The pay will depend on qualifications and the engagement will be from year to year terminable at 3 months' notice on either side. Apply stating terms with testimonials, to the SECRETARY, Industries and Commerce, "RINGWOOD" High Ground, Bangalore. 3030

WANTED temporarily, an experienced European or Anglo-Indian Typist on Rs. 100 a month. Preference will be given to one having a knowledge of Shorthand. Applications should state age, educational qualifications and record of previous service, if any, and should be accompanied with testimonials (which will be returned). Applications will be received up to November 10th. Apply to the DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, C. I. D., Bankipur. 3031

WANTED —One SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on 50/-, one Short-hand Typist Govt. Service on 55/-, three VETERINARY ASSISTANTS on 75/- for Persia and few for India, one LADY SUB-ASSTT. and one ASSTT. SURGEON, good salaries and one CHRISTIAN MATRICULATED TEACHER on 30/- and one CIVIL ENGINEER on 100/- to 150/- for State and one L. C. E. on 80/- and Graduates on 40/- and one Marathi and English knowing Manager for Hotel. Apply for particulars to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4302

WANTED a EUROPEAN STORE KEEPER for the Public Works Stores Division, Madras. The pay of the post will be Rs. 200—10—250 per mensem, the increment being biennial, for approved service, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

The appointment is a permanent non-pensionable one.

2. The Selected candidates will be granted the benefit of a Provident Fund, and will have to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000.

3. Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1914, stating qualifications and age, and enclosing copies of testimoniais.

J. M. LACEY,
Supg. Engineer, V Circle.

Office of the Supg. Engr.,
V Circle, Chepauk.
Madras, 24th October, 1914. 3029

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept 'Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED experienced and influential SALESMAN for all sundry articles. One knowing correspondence need apply with copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected to Box No. 980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4300

WANTED—Buyers to purchase a running profitable round concern in Bombay. Those willing to invest about Rs. 1,25,000 need write to Box No. 975 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4270

WANTED—To rent, HALF COTTAGE 2 rooms and bathroom, Rs. 15 per month, suit retired couple, West End of Kalyan New Bridge, shady, cool, healthy, absolutely free from dwellings, and noise, partly furnished. Apply to MRS. BLAINE BRIDGE COTTAGE, Kalyan. 4288

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupé wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE—One OIL ENGINE, 20 H.P. Robson make, one Portable Steam Engine and two Motor Mills—all in working order. For further particulars apply to CURRIMBHOY PEERMAHOMED & Co., Nishanpada, Post No. 9, Bombay. 4-

FOR SALE.—Owner gone Home. 20 H. P. "VAUXHALL" Car, 4-cylinder, dual ignition, roomy 5-seater special touring body with Aster back seat screen, spare wheel and usual fittings—Recently thoroughly overhauled—Cost over Rs. 10,000 will accept Rs. 5,500. Apply 873 C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3839

FOR SALE.—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.

Price Rs. 20 each.

Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition. Price annas eleven per hundred.

Apply QUARTER MASTER, 31st Pioneers, Belgaum. 3003

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economics upkeep going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
35, Medows Street,
Bombay
3979

COMPULSORY SALE.—1 Ch. W. G. THE GUN, by Rifleite, 7 yrs. I. P. A. C., very well measured, a first class tournament pony, well bred, perfect mouth and manners and very fast, believed absolutely sound. Rs. 1,500 or offer.

2. Br. W. G. THE GUN, 16.1, 7 yrs. a very handsome well bred horse, perfect mouth and paces, magnificent jumper, fast, should easily win steeple-chases, only sold as objects to mounted firing, otherwise quiet. Believed absolutely sound. Rs. 1,200.

3. A pair of Rampur long DOGS, tackle anything excellent workers, very fast and give good sport. Very friendly dogs. The pair, Rs. 60.

4. A 12 bore HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUN by Edwinson Green of Cheltenham and Gloucester. Whitworth compressed fluid steel barrels, left choke rubber heel pad, walnut stock, finish and every thing the best, in solid leather case with implements, as new. Cost £59. Offers.

5. 405 Winchester RIFLE with Lyman Sights, rubber heel pad and 50 rds, very little used, Rs. 80

6. .256 Mannlicher, sighted by A. and N. Stores, London, absolutely accurate, very little used Rs. 75.

7. B. S A.No 1 AIR RIFLE, as new, with automatic target, Rs. 36.

8. An Infantry Officer's SWORD with leather and steel scabbards, Rs. 35.

9. Haye's "Points of the Horse," new, Rs. 15.

10. Complete set of PASHTU BOOKS, as new, Rs. 20.

11. One Kangaroo hide Polo Saddle, complete, excellent condition, Rs. 45.

12. 3 English hog-skin POLO SADDLES, complete, excellent condition, each Rs. 45.

13 A first grade 12ft. Mahseer Rod, cork handle, rubber butt two tops, Rs. 24.

14. An 11ft. Fly Rod (green), two tops Rs. 15.

15. Two high grade 4 inch reels with 200 yds. and 150 yds. best line, respectively, Rs. 30 and Rs. 25.

13. 14. 15 new last August.

16. A dozen brand new polo sticks, 54 inch, bamboo cigar heads, American Rubber tape handle, whippy canes, cost Rs. 24, Rs. 15.

N. M. MARTIN,
Central India Horse,
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TO BE LET—2ND FLOOR lately occupied by The Parsi Press on Frere Road, Fort. Apply next door No. 105. 4284

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NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.		Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.				1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr.	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	"	Mutura	"	8.45
23.20	"	Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48	"	Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18	"	Ferozepore Cantonment'	"	22.12
8.56	"	Lahore Cantonment West	"	20.32
11.17	"	Wazirabad	"	17.50
14. 0	"	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49	"	Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50	"	Rawalpindi	"	13.32
17.10	"	Nowshera	"	9.47
20.13	"	Peshawar Cantonment	"	6.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.* †		Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.				*1,2,3. H. M.
1. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.23	"	Meerut Cantonment†	"	2.11
3.27	"	Saharanpur	"	23. 5
17.26	"	Am Cantonment †	"	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.		Arr.	20.45
0.30	Arr.	Kalka †	Dep.	19.30
			Arr.	18.40
		Simla	Dep.	13 10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for sale of the undernoted estimated quantities of Timber at the Tavargatti Forest Depot. M. & S. M. Railway on the 7th December, 1914, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Tavargatti Depot Office and the undersigned's Office between the hours of 11 a.m., and 4 p.m., on every day except Sundays and Holidays:—

Teak in the Square Cubic feet	1,50,000
Jungle-woods matti, nana, etc.	50,000
Teak Poles	500
Swan scantlings, planks battens &c.	cft.6,000
Sissum	40,000

A. G. EDIE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office Kanara, N.D.,
Camp Belgaum.
Dated, 10th October, 1914.

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Rs. 1-8-0 Extra Lady.

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G. THOMPSON,
Fire Brigade Station, Byculla;
OR THE BRANCH SECRETARY
W. J. PRYKE,
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Victoria Terminus.

Thursday the 5th November

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"VICTORIA THEATRE"
GRANT ROAD,
At 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

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Colombo	(F M S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Kiang (F M S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
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Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
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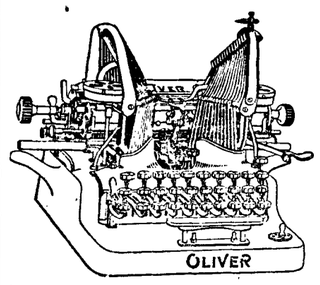

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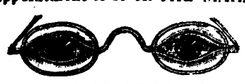

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st October, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south-west Punjab and fairly general in the north Punjab; Multan has had 0.24" and Rawalpindi 0.12" Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature in defect in upper Sind. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and at Ajmer and Jaipur in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and south Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in Central India West and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess at Saugor and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the south Madras coast and in Malabar and fairly general in the inland districts of south-east Madras. Weather is again disturbed in Baluchistan and north-west India and moderate rain has fallen at Quetta and fairly general rain in the western half of the Punjab. In the Persian area, Jask reports moderate rainfall but seas have become smooth there.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Madras coast and in Malabar and the western half of the Punjab and local rain in the inland districts of south-east Madras. A few showers may occur in upper Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 31st of October, 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of part 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of part 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A M	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	79.4	68.0	57	..	0.00	—0.10
Jask	80.5	68.9	66	0.48	1.37	1.27
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.3	66.0	92	0.24	9.95	5 21
Rawalpindi	73.1	55.5	94	0.12	28.38	5.53
Lahore	82.2	64.4	89	0.04	21.09	5.83
Hissar	86.1	67.8	79	..	19.02	..
Ambala	82.7	59.1	87	..	34.54	10 86
Delhi	83.8	64.7	75	..	29.82	6.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.4	68.9	64	..	29.67	4.65
Mainpur	87.6	68.1	80	..	24.78	0.22
Jhansi	90.8	65.2	59	..	24.86	—10.41
Cawnpore	84.6	68.1	80	..	28.33	—5.23
Allahabad	89.6	63.7	64	..	26.24	—0.38
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	84.1	69.8	85	..	5.11	2.85
Karachi	87.5	76.6	71	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	87.6	63.4	57	..	18.79	—0.26
Jaipore	89.7	67.1	56	..	24.60	2.59
Kotah	96.6	67.6	50	..	24.64	—1.76
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.8	69.0	61	..	11.25	—2.29
Dwarka	91.3	70.6	59	..	17.16	3.47
Veraval	94.2	71.3	57	..	27.17	2.74
Rajkot	95.9	66.5	56	..	34.51	8.67
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	67.0	48	..	39.10	19.28
Surat	97.1	70.9	68	..	57.65	17.02
Ahmedabad	97.5	71.8	52	..	39.72	10.60
Dessa	96.5	62.5	50	..	26.58	3.21
Neemuch	91.9	66.0	48	..	29.15	1.88
Indore	91.1	64.3	55	..	26.30	—4.92
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.0	61.9	67	..	47.21	—4.95
Saugor	91.4	68.8	45	..	32.11	—11.06
Hoshangabad	91.9	65.6	59	..	43.90	—2.76
Khandwa	93.8	64.6	51	..	26.64	—3.57
Akola	91.5	63.9	47	..	31.83	0.83
Amraoti	90.7	63.9	56	..	39.82	—5.52
Nagpur	88.5	61.2	72	..	35.74	—13.71
Chanda	88.1	65.1	70	..	41.43	—4.79
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.4	77.4	70	..	31.29	10.77
Ratnagiri	97.5	74.7	44	..	12565	28.44
Mormugao	86.3	76.4	77	..	11356	23.55
Karwar	90.7	6.65	91	..	14687	29.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Mal gaon	94.1	65.3	51	..	27.21	6.86
Ahmednagar	90.2	59.1	45	..	17.89	—2.42
Poona	90.2	60.8	60	..	30.08	5.79
Sholapur	92.6	64.1	55	..	24.18	—2.16
Bijapur	90.1	61.4	55	..	13.88	—3.59
Belgaum	84.1	62.5	54	..	30.43	37.23
Aurangabad	91.2	62.2	40	..	25.06	—0.26
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.1	62.9	68	..	58.56	16.77
Hyderabad	85.5	62.7	70	..	39.62	12.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.5	76.7	72	0.04	14184	25.97
Calicut	84.5	75.7	91	0.50	10975	11.40
Cochin	83.9	73.2	87	1.20	87.48	1.81
Colombo	84.5	74.0	96	0.26	35.78	0.04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	87.2	72.2	77	..	25.75	—5.55
Bellary	92.0	66.8	65	..	20.76	0.57
Cuddapah	90.4	68.6	72	..	18.71	—3.91
Madras	88.2	74.1	85	0.62	20.20	11.37
Bangalore	81.8	62.5	78	..	12.15	—5.37
Coimbator	84.6	71.2	74	..	13.05	—0.06
Trichinopoly	81.1	72.5	87	0.88	34 9	—5.51
Negapatam	88.3	72.0	95	1.05	..	18.45

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 31st October 1914, was 30.129 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steamer at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer raeding given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay 30th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.906	Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.3	"
Dew Point	70.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.626	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	1.4	
Maximum temperature of Air	92.4	"
Minimum do. do.	77.5	"
General direction of find from midnight to midnight	NE,ENE,ESE,WNW.,NNW.,N N	
Miles of Wind from midnight to		

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The disturbance in the north-west has caused widespread rain along the western Himalayas, in North West Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan but it less active to-day and is travelling eastwards in the south of the Peninsula. Only a few falls are reported but there is some depression in the southwest of the Bay.

The principal amounts are:—Rawalpindi one inch, Murree three, Sonamarg and Dehra Ismail Khan one, Cherat three-quarters, and Madras two.

Forecast:—A marked diminution of rain in North-West India and increase on the southeast coast of Madras.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

	HIGH WATER				LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Nil	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil.		
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.		
S.	31	m 9 43	26 2	31	m 3 31	19 5		
	Nov	10 25a	27 0	Nov	3 48a	16 9		
Sun.	1	m 10 11	26 8	1	n 4 6	19 3		
		10 55a	27 6		4 14a	16 3		
M.	2	m 10 38	26 4	2	m 4 39	19 2		
		11 25a	27 11		4 40a	15 11		
Tu.	3	m 11 5	26 4	3	5 11	19 1		
		11 55a	28 3		5 56a	15 9		
W.	4	m 11 33	26 8	4	m 5 43	19 2		
					5 33a	15 8		
Th.	5	m 0 26	23 2	5	m 6 15	19 5		
		0 29a	26 0		6 1a	15 10		
F.	6	m 0 58	28 0	6	m 6 48	19 10		
		0 33a	25 7		6 30a	16 2		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise		Sunset	
Oct. 31 (Saturday)	"	6h. 39m.	"	6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Sunday)	"	6h. 39m.	"	6h. 6m.
" 2 (Monday)	"	6h. 39m.	"	6h. 6m.
" 3 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 40m.	"	6h. 5m.
" 4 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 40m.	"	6h. 5m.
" 5 (Thursday)	"	6h. 41m.	"	6h. 4m.
" 6 (Friday)	"	6h. 41m.	"	6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th 3h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 0h 35m p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. o.m, a.m Full Moon 1914 Nov 3rd 6h. 18.6 a.m.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS AND MOTOR CYCLISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly permit me, through the columns of your widely read paper, to offer a suggestion to the above Railway authorities whereby the number of their Pioneer Company might be increased to the extent of, at least forty per cent.

There are many young Volunteers in the "A" Company of the 1st Battalion who are most desirous of joining the Pioneer Company, but who so far have not had the encouragement so essential in promoting organizations of this nature.

From time to time, sir, a few of these young men have interviewed their Officer as to the possibilities of their accompanying the Pioneer Force; but have been put off on the score of being either too young or physically unfit.

I would suggest, with all due humility, a fair trial being given them and as many as can be accepted (and there are sure to be a large number) should be allowed to proceed with Force for service abroad.

A credit to the G. I. P. Railway is their Motor Cyclists ten of whom, from Parel, immediately sent in their names as willing to proceed to the front with the next Motor Cyclist Corps. Their names have been sent to the Brigade Officer, and if accepted, will undergo three weeks training at Poona before embarking.—Yours etc.

W. T. L.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From 5-30 p.m. yesterday, the special counting of foreign telegrams recently introduced ceased entirely. Counting and charges strictly in accordance with traffic instructions is to be reverted to.

CODES WHICH MAY BE USED.

With effect from 1st November the following codes may be used for foreign telegrams to and from Burma and India on the one side and the United Kindom on the other. Codes A. B. C., 5th edition, Scots, 10th edition, Western Union and Lieber's the name of the code used must be given in service instructions but will not be charged for. A registration fee of eight annas will be charged on each telegram in code. This cancels the orders previously issued prohibiting the use of code in foreign telegrams to and from the United Kingdom but does not refer to any other foreign telegrams.

NO LIGHTS O' LONDON.

BACK TO THE DAYS OF THE LINKMAN.

The new police order of "masked lights" in London came into force at the beginning of October, and a stranger might have thought that he had been transported back to a date before the era of electricity—almost back to the days of the linkman, says the "Daily Mail."

For the first time for many years there were no "Lights o' London" visible from the outlying suburbs. From the heights of Hampstead and Highgate the city could be distinguished, but there was no glare, only the huge beams of the searchlights at Charing Cross stabbing the darkness across the skies.

Even in theatreland the lights were low, and there were no electric sky signs. In some parts of the West End a solitary lamp lighted the street. On the Embankment many arc lights were extinguished, and only every other cluster on the bridges was lit. Motorists were not using their powerful headlights. For the time being London has gone back twenty years in illumination by night.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 24,43,996-12-11; Fifth Instalment from Sindh Branch, Rs. 35,000; Ninth Instalment from East Khandesh thro: Otto Rothfeld Esq. I. C. S., Rs. 13,430; Subscriptions from Belgaum Branch, Rs. 12,000; Second Instalment from Staff of G. I. P. Railway, Rs. 10,000; Subscriptions from Surat Branch, Rs. 8,637-9-4; The Bibi Saheb and the Public of Junagadh, Rs. 8.561-0-6; H. H. The Sultan of Lahej, Rs. 8,000; Fifth Instalment from Kanara Dist, Rs. 7,571-0-6; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 7,006-11-6; Panchmahals Dist and Rewakantha Agency thro: Mamlatdar of Kalol, Rs. 5,298-8; Subscription's from Sholapur Branch, Rs. 5,000; Second instalment from Bombay Postal Circle, Rs 4,337-4-5; Tenth Instalment from Thana District, Rs. 4,173-13-6; Subscriptions from Ratnagiri Branch, Rs. 3,903-8-7; Subscriptions from Ahmednagar Branch, Rs. 3,548-2-5; Contributions from Savantwadi State, Rs. 3,000; Subscriptions from Bijapur, Rs. 2,463-10-7; Residents of Gondal State, Rs. 2,200; Eleventh Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs 1,671-3-3; Subscriptions from Dohad, Rs. 1,137-1-7; Staff and Workmen Ahmedabad G. and M. Co., Rs. 1,010-10-5; Thandar Wadia, Rs. 962-8; Subscriptions from Rajkote, Rs 775-12; Subscriptions from Dhanduka, Rs. 674; Staff and Workmen Ahmedabad S. & W. Co., Rs. 663-14-6; Students and Staff St. Mary's High School, Mazagaon, Rs. 500; Sir Henry E. E. Proctor Kt., Rs. 500; Some People of Porebunder State, Rs. 466-8; 2nd Instalment from Northern Preventive Force Salt Department, Rs. 362-11-6; Bombay Chapter Rose Croix, Rs. 300; Subordinate and Clerical Staff of Construction Department B. B. and C. I. Railway, 280; Bombay Staff of Asiatic Petroleum Co., Rs. 256-10; Second Instalment from People of Sangli, Rs. 205; 12th Instalment from People of Kolaba District, Rs. 203-3; Citizens of Mangrole, Rs. 200; French Motor Car and Electric Co., Ltd., Rs. 200; Workmen of Southern Maratha S. and M. Co., Rs. 180; Staff and Students Wilson High School, Bombay, Rs. 175; Subscription thro: Mr. E. Cook, Inspector Salt Department Northern-Frontier, Rs. 160; Staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mhow, Rs. 159-9; Messrs. S. Roase and Co., Rs. 100; Messrs Asquith and Lord, Rs. 100; Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. D. Macropolo and Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. W. G. Macropolo and Co., Rs. 100; Citizens of Mangrole, Rs. 100; James A. Euring Esq., Poona, Rs 100; Sarkarkun Karanjia and his staff, Rs. 97-2; People of Choova, Kuda, Uchpa of Wao State, Rs. 90; Second monthly donation Government Central Press, Rs. 79-3-9; Members of Agricultural Department Poona, Rs 77-9; Tenth Instalment from Thana District, Rs. 50; Messrs. G. Claridge and Co., Rs. 50; Mr. Ghirdharlal U. Parikh, Rs. 50; Subscriptions from Salt Department Bassein, Rs. 40; Students of Sangli High School, Rs. 33-7; Fourth Instalment from Officers Excise Department Thana and Kolaba, Rs. 31; Sixth Instalment Dharwar District, Rs. 30-4; T. J. Walke Esq. Karwar, Rs. 25; True Spirit, Rs. 25; Daroga Shewa and his Staff, Rs. 20; Sepoys and Hamals South British Insurance Co., Rs. 18-9; Daroga Bellapur and his Staff, Rs. 17-13-6; Mr. Bhogilal H. Desai, Navapur, Rs. 15-12; Chapter Cyrus No. 1359 E. C., Rs. 15; Mr. Vinayak N. Parchure, Rs. 11; Vadali Talukdar, Rajkote, Rs. 10-10-8; Scholars and Teachers Royal Artillery School Kirkee, Rs. 10-6; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 11-1; Total Rs. 26,03,614-13-9.

W. GRAHAM.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
Honorary Secretaries.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

A Children's Branch of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has been formed. Gifts from chidren of all communities of toys, sweets, children's clothes, shoes, boots or funds to purchase the same will be gratefully received by the Secretaries, Mrs. F. S. Patuck, Lamington Road, and Miss Jehangir, Ready-money House, Nepean Sea Road, who will forward them to the Central Office, 4, Waterloo Mansions, for distribution.

GRAVE OUTLOOK IN COTTON TRADE.

SIR C. W. MACARA DECLARES MILLS MUST CLOSE.

Sir Charles W. Macara, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, declared during the mail week, that the excess of surplus cotton on the market had created such uncertainty as to price that the buying of cotton both in this country and America was at a standstill, and the position was such that the complete closing down of the mills of Lancashire in a short time was certain, says the "Daily News."

This would be a national disaster of such magnitude that practically every industry of the country would be adversely affected to a greater or a less degree.

The remedy was clear. The Governments of this country and the United States must jointly create a reserve of raw cotton which was not required, and thus secure the position of the planter, and ensure the continuity of supply for future years and establish a basis for definite prices at present.

If this were done the cotton industry might be carried on by working half, or even full time during the whole of the war. The risk was not great and the adoption of the scheme would protect the countries concerned from a disaster appalling in its magnitude affecting millions of workpeople, with a great possibility of no ultimate loss.

Continental countries in normal times engaged in cotton manufacture being at war there was a surplus. This meant that one-third of the cotton crop, which was usually taken by these Continental countries was thrown upon the market, and this, reduced to figures, meant that there was no demand for seven or eight million bales. The natural consequence was that the price according to the natural economic law of supply and demand fell. If the price fell to such an extent that the planters, the majority of whom were small men, could not repay the debts they had contracted to enable them to grow their crops, it meant that the land would be utilised for other saleable commodities, and fresh efforts to increase the cotton crop would be nullified.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward mails of the 24th instant arrived in Aden at daybreak on Thursday the 29th idem.

RECENT REMINGTON RECORDS.

The largest Typewriter order ever placed in India was for

REMINGTONS

A few Record Typewriter Sales for India:

THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA—Order for Forty Gurmukhi Remingtons.
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT—Order for fifty Remingtons.
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH—Order for 200 Remingtons.
RANGOON—Order for 24 Remingtons.

And these are only just a few.

There are more REMINGTONS in use in India today than of all other makes put together.

THE BEST TYPEWRITER backed up by the BEST SERVICE.

Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.

14. BRANCHES—Distributed all over India.

Responsible Representatives and Travelling Expert Mechanics visit every District Centre in the Presidency.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
Hornby Road. BOMBAY.

SUMMER OUTFITS—NEW STOCK
Just To Hand

Tussore Suits ... ... from Rs. 15 } Silk Suits .. .. from Rs. 35
Soft Shirts ... ... ,, ,, 2-8 } Cold Neglige Shirts .. ,, ,, 4
H .. Rs. 15-12 & 19 each
Hawkes Best American Silk Socks .. .. Rs. 3-8 per pair

We have now a Complete stock of Travellers' Requisites.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Vilcassim Bros

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

STANDARD

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WRKS, Ltd.,

CALCUTTA.

FOR MALARIA—

Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha.—A well-tried remedy for Malarial Fevers with or without enlargement of Liver, Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy &c. It enriches the blood and cures Anaemia. Contains no quinine.
Price Re. 1 per 6 oz. phial.

Liqd. Ext. of Alstonia Scholaris.—Is extremely useful in quotidian, tertian and all other forms of Ague. It is as effcacious as quinine but without evil effects of the latter. May be used advantageously with our Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha. Price As. 10 per 4 oz. phial.

'Malarial' Tablets.—Besides quinine these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs which, while enhancing the effects of quinine, have entirely neutralized its evil effects. They are indicated in all kinds of malarial fevers (quotidian, tertian and quartan). Price As. 12 per phial of 25.

FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA—

Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Kurchi.—A specific for acute and chronic Dysentery used in conjunction with our Liqd. ot Ext. Bael, it rapidly cures even the most obdurate cases. Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Kurchi and As. 10 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Bael.

Aqua Ptychotis Conc.—Contains the active principles of Ajowan and is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders. Price As. 8 per 3 oz. phial.

Ptychotis Tablets.—A combination of Ajowan with Bicarbonate of Soda. It has the same properties as above and is particularly valuable in Acidity Price As. 5 per phial of 25.

Ptycho Papain.—is Ajowan in combination with Papin, the well-known vegetable ferment from the Papaia fruit. The preparation also contains Sodium Benzo-Borate and aromatics. It is a powerful antiseptic and carminative. Indicated in all sorts of digestive disorders, Diarrhoea of Children and Adults, Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial.

Obtainable from all Druggists and Chemists and direct from—

Agents; NATIONAL AGENCY,
Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Oct. 30th.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about .. .. £ 172,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 30th.

Bills on Bombay .. .. .. Rs. 12,000
,, ,, Madras .. .. .. ,, 10,000
at 1-3 31-32.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct 30th.

	Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	696,000
,, ,, ,, at Interior Ports ..	868,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool . ..	7,500
,, ,, Imports	499
Mid. American	4.00
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.00

Liverpool, Oct. 31st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,600
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ..	7,773

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

Tone 'Cloths' Improved tone, more enquiry
Tone "Yarns" slightly dearer, fair demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 30th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
,, Forwarded	49,000
,, Imports	54.000
,, Stock	758,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Oct. 31st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	263,000
Total Sales	28,000
East Indian Sales	2,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	200
East Indian Stock	73,000
East Indian Forwarded	900
East Indian Actual Export.....	100
East Indian Imports	1,000
American Afloat.....	162,000
East Indian Afloat	13,000
Total Afloat	195,000

Middling American cotton, 4.80.

No advices have been received so far from London.

Our No. 1981, Mid. Americans has been received mutilated and is subject to correction.

The price quoted in 1981 was 4.00.

BY MAIL

The Bank of England has issued the following on 7th October, 1914.

£500,000 has been set aside on account of His Majesty's Treasury Currency Note Redemption Account.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 30th.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship

Dec. Jan.	45-9
Cottonseed	117-6
Wheat Karachi..	47
Calcutta Linseed	45-9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 31st October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE

There is still little doing and rates are unchanged.

Quotations :—

	s. d.
BANK'S SELLING—	
T. T. ready	1 3 1316 to 27/32
D D. mail	1 3 7/32
T T. forward. Dec.-Jan. ..	1 3 5/8
BANK'S BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	1 4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 3/8
60 d/s Japan Nov. ..	147

BULLION.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 29th October 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	40*	45.051
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	64	75,661

* Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

The fixed rate for liquidation of January-February contracts in Liverpool has from today been reduced to 4.50, i.e., 5 points, and is now on a parity with December New York, i.e., 7.50 (plus 150 points, the difference agreed upon).

Yesterday the market was very irregular. Good Broach advanced to Rs. 183 and subsequently declined to Rs. 175, this being the opening rate this morning. The market is very nervous and subject to quick changes. Any enquiry for forward delivery is sufficient to send up prices, but a reaction soon follows. In the early afternoon the rate for good Broach had advanced to Rs. 178½ owing to shorts covering, and at the close we quote as under in any irregular market.

For ready cotton there is a moderate enquiry at rather better prices.

Quotations :—

Good Broach, Rs. 178 March.
Fine Hinganghat Wardha, Rs. 167 January.
Fine Nagpur, Rs. 164 January.
Fine Yeotmal, Rs. 159 January.
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon, Rs. 155 January.
Fine Amraoti, Rs. 150 January.
Fine Khamgaon Akola, Rs. 148 January.
Fine Khandeish, Rs. 137 January.
F. G. Khandeish, Rs. 127 January.
Fine Bengal, Rs. 126 January.
Fine Bengal, Rs. 124 December.
Fine Bengal, Rs. 122 November.
F. G. Bengal, Rs. 122 January.

We recommend the following extracts from "The Cotton Gazette" of the 6th October (which was received by this mail) to all interested in cotton.

"Anxieties as to reopening the markets increase daily. Steady, calm, and expert consideration of this goes on day by day, by the only men on both sides of the Atlantic sufficiently informed as to every phase of the gigantic interests and effects involved.

"Individual short-sighted policy by sections of the community never helped any great cause or responsibility. Stock exchanges, corn and produce exchanges, and cotton exchanges do not keep closed for amusement, and one of the greatest faults in our nation has been that people will persist in thinking parochially instead of Imperially.

"There are many sides to this question, but we would submit, in these most complicated times, that the whole market problem is too important for anything like precipitate market action in any direction.

". . . What high-tone and high-minded commercial authorities want for the benefit of all home interests is success without slaughter. Irresponsible impatience never helped any legitimate interests; neither will parochial action in the present crisis."

Mr. Charles Stewart, the editor of "The Cotton Gazette," is an authority on cotton, and the above remarks are well worth consideration.

Messrs. Weld and Co. state that the reopening of the Liverpool cotton exchange cannot be expected before the 1st December, and possibly not even on that date as nothing definite is settled.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—Tone steady.
We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready White Karachi.....	6 12 0	R. T.

Linseed :—Tone steady.
We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready	6 13 0	B. T.

Rapeseed :—Tone quiet.
We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	6 14 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	8 6 0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—Tone steady.
We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready	7 10 0	B. T.

Castorseed :—Tone firm.
We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready	5 12 0	R. T.

Mowraseed :—Tone quiet.
We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready	4 0 0	B. T.

Tilseed :—Tone quiet.
We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Bold White 85 per cent. ...	38 0 0	
White Khandeish November	42 0 0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	89 Bales.
Wheat	2,960 Cwts.
Linseed	Nil. ,,
Rape, Rai etc	Nil. ,,
Gingelyseed	1,498 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts	683 ,,
Castorseed	629 ,,
Rice	1,550 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil. ,,
Cotton seed	Nil. ,,
Mowraseed	302 ,,
Gram	1,269 ,,
Jowar	51 ,,
Maize	5 ,,
Barley	Nil. ,,

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands :—

	Rs. a. p.
RisingSunBrandBulkLoose per 8 Ip.Gl.	3 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair..	4 8 0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3 12 0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4 6 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3 7 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. ..	4 1 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair. ..	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair	4 9 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4 15 0
Anchor Cases per case	5 1 0

FINE FOR A FATAL SHOT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest your leading articles on the question of the "Spleen Case," so I have no doubt that the following case will receive consideration from your hands. The fact that the accused in this case is a Parsi will, I am sure, have no weight with you.

In May last a Parsi, named Garda, was on his way to the Railway station of Maroli, and met a byle gharry containing Brahmins proceeding in the opposite direction. An altercation ensued, which resulted in the death of the driver of the cart. The man was killed by a discharge of shot from a gun. The Brahmins accompanying the deceased say that the gun was discharged at a very short range; the medical evidence supports this view.

The accused has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 300.

You have criticised the sentence in the spleen case, in which a cooly was mishandled by a European. Surely the use of a loaded firearm as a weapon deserves a more serious notice.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

[The details of this case, which has the appearance of a miscarriage of justice, are not before us, and it is impossible therefore to express a definite opinion. We shall endeavour to obtain a report of the case.—Editor, "B. C."]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31st.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi	Oct. 29
Orseolo	S. Chieng	Venice	Sept 21
Benlomond	Webster	Semarang	Oct. 15
Dumra	Anderson	Mohmerah	Oct. 21

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30th.

Maru	Farnas	Bangkok
City of London	Elliott	Karachi
Massilia	Thomson	Liverpool
Groeswen	Jones	Genoa
Oct. 31st		
India	Kenrick	London
Fazilka	Rose	Rangoon
V. Constantinos'	Mamais	Hull
Ocean	Christian	Calcutta

The following vessel obtained port clearance on Saturday :

S. S. Maria	Schroffacan	Genoa

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday.

Steamer	Arabia	for	London
,,	Dumra	for	Persian Gulf etc.
,,	Shwedagon	for	Rangoon

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on the 31st instant from Karachi, which port she left on October 29, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Orseolo :—The steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain Silvio Chieng, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Venice, which port she left on September 21, with a general cargo.

S. S. Benlomond :—The steamer Benlomond, 3,123 tons, Captain A. Webster, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Semarang, which port she left on October 15, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Dumra :—The steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mohmerah, which port she left on October 21, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. India :—The P. and O. Company's steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain H. W. Kenrick, sailed on Saturday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Fazilka :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain J. K. Rose, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vasilefs Constantinos :—The steamer Vasilefs Constantinos, 2,488 tons, Captain D. Mamais, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ocean :—The Bombay-Persia S. N. Company's steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain Christian, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Maria C. :—The Italian S. N. Company's steamer Maria C., 2,498 tons, Captain A. Schroffacan, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jinsen Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 29th ultimo.

S. S. Kirin Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th ultimo, and is due in Bombay on the 2nd instant.

Sunday, November 1st.

P. DOCK

STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
Colenso	Branton	J. Finlay & Co.
Kerriemoor	Sisterson	K. N. & Co.
Maria C.	Schroppa	Italian S. N. & Co 2.10.

V. DOCK.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
Forfar	Exley	W. & A. G. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. K. & Co
Teesbridge	Cooper	W. & A. G. & Co
Wartenfels	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co

Harbour Wharf.

Irrawadi	Goolam	Bo. S. N.Co

* Probable date of departure.

H. W. V. D.

Linga	950 Cutbush	Karachi 2-11 M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Oriental	Valentine 4.11	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Appledore	Jones	K. N. & Co
Area	Mawes	W. & A. G. & Co
Ariastos	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co
Brasiana	Snowdon	W. & A. G. & Co
Benmond	Webster	
Clan Macphee	Ady	
Colaba	J. W. Ross	M. M. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. Finlay & Co.
Chantala	Rice	M. M. & Co
Dunera	Anderson	
Earl of Douglas	Rean	W. & A. G. & Co
Glencluoy	Taylor	
Henedan	Mourad	M. M. & Co
Homayun	Coutney	T. M. & Co
Hellas	Bug	F. F. Campbell & Co
Itonus	Carey	
Inverness	Venus	Andrew Yule & Co
Jeddah	Tornel	T. M. & Co
Jelunga	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Lockaby Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Malantad	Paulsen	K. N. & Co
Meteor	Remmeren	W. & A. G. & Co
Orseolo	Chieng	Venice S. N. Co
Queen Maud	Howes	Ewart Latham & Co
Quilca	Gars	M. M. & Co
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rosenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace
Sidra	Bryn	M. M. & Co
Soyo Maru	Ozawe	
Shwedagon	Creagh	
Waddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 5 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 925 cwts. castorseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Perla (s) 20 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Wartenfels (s) 221 cwts. cottonseed, 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Ariosto (s) 880 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Maria C. (s) 6 cwts. animal gutts, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 85 cwts. gum arabic, A. H. Mawjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 25 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 70 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 139 cwts. khismis, H. Valabjee.

Banda (s) 1,700 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 700 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 866 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 900 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Banca (s) 1,200 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 1,450 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,475 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Banca (s) 1,525 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 2,250 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Oriental (s) 19 cases curry powder, M. M. Poonjiaji and Co.; 62 cwts. sharkfins, E. Moledina.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Soyo Maru from Abadon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—725,000 imperial gallons liquid fuel.

S. S. Shwedagon from Rangoon, Agents The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.—859,807 gallons red oil, 197,986 gallons 7,500 tins water white oil, 3,400 drums 8,200 tins petrol, 200 cases candles.

S. S. Egypt from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—5 cases watches, 20 cases silk goods, 65 cases mixed silk goods, 6 cases cotton goods, 3 cases woollen goods, 2 cases 5 boxes specie, 1 case currency notes, 3 cases cigarettes, 1 case cigars, 17 cases tobacco, 1 case cigarettes and tobacco, 66 bags dextrine, 250 bags potato flour, 562 cases 367 packages 1 crate provisions and oilman's stores, 28 cases confectionery, 12 cases brandy, 5 cases liqueur, 100 cases whisky, 117 cases wine, 2 packages sherry and whisky, 1 case perfumery, 12 cases 6 bales paper, 1,105 kegs paint, 10 cases varnish.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent us the following weekly circular issued by them on October, 8:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England has notified the purchase of large amounts of gold, and the net influx for the week reached the substantial amount of £4,286,000.

Details are appended :—

Oct. 1st £295,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 1st £577,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 2nd £9,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 2nd £20,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 2nd £500,000 released from India Gold Standard Reserve.
Oct. 3rd £774,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 5th £1,514, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 5th £304,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 6th £526,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 6th £84,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 6th £59,000 in French Gold Coin.
Oct. 7th £42,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Oct. 7th £82,000 in bar gold.

The greater part of these amounts no doubt represents deposits of Gold Coin in Ottawa, and Gold Bullion in South Africa, under the arrangements made by the Bank of England for the purchase of such gold.

The total amount of Gold which has now been received at Ottawa is stated to be upward of £10,000,000.

There has been no withdrawal for abroad during the week, but a further sum of £500,000 was set aside yesterday for the Treasury Currency Note Redemption Fund, raising the total of that fund to £5,000,000.

The net import of Gold into India for the month of September, 1914, was approximately £85,300.

SILVER.

Steadiness continues to characterize the silver market, and the price has remained in the neighbourhood of 24d. throughout the week.

A part from the light interest taken by the East, the moderate amounts offering have been secured for home and other coinage requirements.

It is evident that there has been lately a considerable external demand for English Silver Coin. The total net export to British West Africa during the months of August and September was valued at £290,400, and to other countries, £37,230.

The stock in Bombay shows a slight reduction, and is now estimated to be 4,000 bars.

Subjoined is the Indian Currency Return for the week ending 30th September, comparison being made with the figures for the previous week :—

	Lakhs.
Rupees	3,495
Gold in England	765
Gold in India	392
Securities in England	4 00
East Indian Securities	1,000
Note Circulation	6,052

Previous week.

	Lakhs.
Rupees	3,499
Gold in England	765
Gold in India	496
Securities in England	4 00
East Indian Securities	1,000
Note Circulation	6,160

No shipment of silver has been reported from San Francisco to the East during the week.

The quotation to-day is 3/16d. below that fixd a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p.oz. std.
Oct. 2 24, cash; Oct. 3 237/8 cash; Oct. 5 241/8 each; Oct. 6 24 cash; Oct. 7 24, cash; Oct. 8 23, 13/16 cash; No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week 23.968 cash.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

THE KAISER-I-HIND.

A NEW P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER.

The P. and O. Company's new steamer Kaiser-i-Hind (Emperor of India), so named in commemoration of the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen to India in connection with the Imperial Durbar of 1911-12 (at which time the vessel was projected) has arrived in Tilbury Dock. She has been constructed at the yard of Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, is of 11,430 tons gross register, with a length of 520 ft., breadth 61 ft., depth amidships 38.3 ft., and is driven by two sets of quadruple expansion reciprocating engines developing 16,000 h.-p. While she embodies the general design of recent steamers of the "M" class, her internal planning presents a further development of this favourite type among P. and O. steamers, and, being intended more especially for the company's mail and passenger services between London, Marseilles, and Bombay, all her arrangements are made to meet that particular trade.

In the first saloon cabins upper berths are almost entirely absent; most of the cabins contain only two berths, and there are, besides, numerous single-berth cabins. A large majority of the cabins are furnished with cot bedsteads, wardrobes, writing tables, etc., and for each bed throughout the ship there is provided a portable reading lamp; the free provision, also, of an electric ventilating fan in each cabin will be appreciated. The passenger cabins include *en suite* accommodation in the shape of cabins *de luxe* and bedrooms with bathroom attached. Water is laid on to all cabin lavatory basins throughout the ship. Altogether there is accommodation on five decks for 315 first and 233 second saloon passengers.

The sixth and uppermost deck—the boat deck—will, while intended for general use, be of especial value to pasenggers as an observation deck. Beneath the boat deck sheltered promenade wing decks, flanking the music saloon and a double range of cabins, extend throughout the midship length of the vessel. On this level also is situated the first-class smoking saloon, a handsomely designed apartment with a glass domed roof, including among its comfortable appointments lounge seats, card-tables, electric punkahs, etc., while at the after end access is had to an open-air verandah. Abaft the after well this deck is continued as an awning covered promenade poop-deck of considerable area for the enjoyment of second-saloon passengers.

The first dining saloon is situated forward of the midship section on the upper deck, with a seating capacity for some 300 passengers, and, like the second dining saloon, extends throughout the width of the ship. This saloon, in common with the ship's other public apartments, has been constructed internally from the designs of Mr. T. E Collcutt, with mural decorations and empanelled frescoes by Professor Moira; it is approached from the decks above and below by a handsome companion staircase, and is lighted from the sides by twenty-two large circular portholes, and from above by an oval well, which rises through the music saloon and is continued to the promenade deck, where it terminates in a large stained-glass dome in the ends and sides of which Professor Moira's pictures are placed. The music saloon is extensive and lofty; the rich but quiet tones of its furniture and carpets and its recessed writing tables give it an air of repose; while at the after end, next the companion communicating with other decks, are the cabinets containing the ship's library.

The Kaiser-i-Hind has an electric laundry capable of dealing, *en voyage*, with passengers' needs in the matter of fresh linen, and is fitted with a powerful installation of wireless telegraphy on the Marconi system in charge of skilled operators. At the disposal of the purser's department is a modern refrigerator plant with considerable storage capacity ensuring an ample supply and variety of fresh table provisions during the voyage. The first and second saloon galleys are, moreover, fitted with up-to-date electrical devices as adjuncts to the services of the culinary staff. The new vessel was to be despatched on her maiden voyage on the 24th ultimo, when she is to leave Tilbury Dock, with Bombay as her destination.

DACOITY IN JAMERABAD TALUKA.

A correspondent writes from Mirpur Khas :—

There have been no less than four daring robberies in the Jamerabad taluka of the Thar and Parkar district on account of which many families have shifted from there.

At a distance of 10 or 12 miles from Mirpur Khas, the headquarter of the Thar and Parkar Collectorate, on the 26th night at about 9-30 p.m., 10 or 15 dacoits with weapons loaded attacked the house of Seth Tarachand of the Lal Khan Laghari village in the Jamerabad Taluka.

At this time the son of the Seth Ghanumal and a visitor Maughanmel were chit-chatting.

The dacoits came and ordered the immediate surrender of the safe and the keys. The Seth's son, a young and a robust youth, refused. There ensued a struggle and after a few minutes both the men were wounded, and the dacoits took away property worth about Rs. 25,000. The police is making inquiries.

We hope that the authorities will take every measure to find out the culprits and thus pacify the minds of the public.

EPSOM COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your paper, inform all old Epsomians in this country that it is hoped to compile a complete register of O. E.'s who are taking part in the war in any capacity whatsoever.

It would greatly facilitate the correct and complete compilation of this register if O. E.'s. or their friends, would send what information they can, about themselves and others, to the Editor of the "Epsomian" at the College.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. R. DAVISON.

Great Eastern Hotel,
Calcutta, Oct. 30.

DACOITS BEATEN AT FARID PUR

DRIVEN OFF BY FOUR YOUTHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

A Faridpur correspondent wires that a daring dacoity as attempted recently near Khankhanapur railway station in a wealthy merchant's house, but Babu Sharat Chandra, a member of the District Association, accompanied by three other youths of the village turned up and challenged the dacoits with a revolver.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

Major J. Mcpherson, I.M.S., is posted as Residency Surgeon, Bushire,

Mr. H. M. Mardant, Superintendent P. W. D., has fifteen months' leave; Mr. A. Hyde to act.

Major T. H. Gloster, I.M.S., and Captain J. Taylor, I.M.S., revert to military employ.

Major F. M. White, I.M.S., is confirmed as A.D.G., I.M.S., vice Major James transferred to Assam,

Twenty-six additional postings to the Indian Army Reserve of officers are notified.

Mr. H. B. Holmes, officiates as Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Mr. A. R. Jacobson, officiating as Traffic Manager.

Mr. R. C. Briggs, officiates as Junior Inspector of Railways, Bombay.

FRONTIER RAID.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

News has been received that an attempt was made on the night of the 25th instant by a trans-border gang, the composition of which is not yet known, to raid the village of Paniala situated on the east of Sheikh Budin, in Dera Ismail Khan district. The attempt was unsuccessful and the raiders were driven off by troops and village parties. Two raiders were killed and one was wounded in the neighbourhood of the Bain Pass.

PRIME MINISTER OF NABHA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

Lahore papers publish the report of the proceedings of the installation of Sir P. C. Chatterjee as the Prime Minister of Nabha on October 18th. The ceremony was presided over by his Highness the Maharaja. After his Highness had invested Sir P. C. Chatterjee with the powers of his office and conferred a precious khillat on him, the latter made an interesting speech. His Highness then granted him a golden sword, and a letter of appointment. Then some other khillats were conferred on certain other State officers. His Highness also was pleased to announce an increment in pay of three old and devoted officials for their long and meritorious service to the State.

MR. SPENDER AND THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

Mr. J. A. Spender, Editor of the "Westminster Gazette," has evidently been to Paris, and was uncomfortably near when bombs were thrown from Taube aeroplanes.

"It is," he says, "impossible to exaggerate the services which have been rendered to the forlorn foreign communities by the American Ambassador. There is no testimonial which could ever repay the debt which this country owes to him and his wife and his staff for the indefatigable zeal and energy with which they not only took up the official work of the colony, but leapt into the breach to supply what was wanting in the Hospital and Ambulance service during the disorganisation which followed the retreat from Mons.

"Mr. Herrick—all honour to him—decided that his first duty was to the Americans in Paris at this moment, and so resisted all instructions and entreaties to transport himself and his Embassy to the safe seclusion of Bordeaux. Rich men and fashionable women, who might otherwise have consulted their own convenience and safety, decided at once to stay with him and help."

VERNACULAR PRESS AND THE WAR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

On Thursday the editors of six local vernacular papers, the "Paisa Akhbar," "Desh," "Watan," "Deepak," "Sher-i-Panjab," and "Bijli" met by invitation of Mr. H. P. Tallinton, Deputy Commissioner, who requested them and the vernacular press at Lahore, to see that no exaggerated news of so-called German successes found room in their papers. He said the Government's desire was that true and accurate news should be published, but that the press should abstain from publishing such items as might be calculated to disseminate among the masses false apprehensions. Those present asked Mr. Tollinton to assure the Government that the intention of all of them was to help the Government at the present juncture and not to embarrass it.

News has been received of the death of Rev. T. R. Wade, B.D., for many years the senior clergyman in the diocese of Lahore, who died at Eastbourne last month.

Messrs. C. M. Gregory and Co., engineers, Mussoorie, will shortly undertake a survey for the construction of aerial tramway lines from Kathgodam at the foot of the hills, to Naini Tal and thence to Bhowali.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, November 3.

[redacted]eeting of Subscribers to the South African [redacted]ndian Fund, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim's [redacted]ffice, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 4.

[redacted]ay Insolvency Court, 11-30 a.m.
[redacted]y Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 5.

[redacted] of the War Fund, performance of [redacted]l Bhoolaya" by the New Alfred Dra- Company at the Victoria Theatre, .m.

FRIDAY, November 6.

[redacted]y High Court opens after the Vacation, a.m.

DAILY.

[redacted]ior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
[redacted]ca-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
[redacted]rial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 0, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
[redacted]mpia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A.D.C. Commanding, Bombay 2nd November 1914.

Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending Nov. 7th:—Serget. H. F. Lodge.
Riding School for all members daily from 7-15. a.m.
There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday the 3rd inst at 7-15 a.m. in conjunction with the 33rd Cavalry. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with arms.
Members residing in Salsette and who have not stables in the Fort should have their horses walked in to-day Monday afternoon and sent to the Corps Riding School where they will be picked.
A Veterinary class will be held on Wednesday evening at 5-30 p.m. at the Riding School.
Thursday evening, the 5th Instant, there will be an advanced equitation drill for Officers, N.C. Officers and members of the Corps at 5-30 p.m. at the Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with arms

(Sd.) R. A. SPENCE, Lieut., Light Horse,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Nov. 2.

Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending November 7th:—
"B" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at the Bandstand, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits and Reserves—Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.
Saturday, Inspection by Inspector of Volunteers in India. Fall in at Headquarters at 4-45 p.m. Dress.—Review Order with Helmets.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform must be worn at Company Drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company, Wednesday and Friday, at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday, at 6 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday, 4th November, Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. prompt. Dress,—Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
Signallers.—Commencing from Monday, the 2nd November, and until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade daily at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m. prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
"F" Company.—Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday, at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Dress.—Uniform, shirts, instead of tunics. Recruits—Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana and Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-quarters. Dress.—Mufti.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above mentioned days.
Saturday, the 7th November.—The Battalion will be inspected by the Inspector of Volunteers. Every N. C. Officer and man must attend unless he obtains special leave of absence from his Company Commander beforehand.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Murti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.
333 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday, 3rd Inst.—"L" Company Recruits.
Wednesday, 4th Inst.—"H" Company Recruits.
Thursday, 5th Inst.—"L" Company Recruits.
Friday 6th Inst.—"H" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 7th Inst.—"L" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 8th Inst.—"F" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.
Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Headquarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m. every evening except Saturdays. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.
Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps as follows. Every N. C. Officer and man must attend, unless he obtains leave of absence from his Officer Commanding Company, beforehand.
Saturday, 7th November,—All adult companies parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 6 p.m.
Monday, 9th November.—"L" "K", and "M" (Cadet) Companies parade at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.
Monday 9th November.—"H" Company and Scottish High School parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, at 8-30 a.m.
Monday, 9th November—"L" Company and St. Peter's High School parade at St. Mary's High School at 9 a.m.
Dress for the above parades.—Review Order with Helmets.
Wednesday, 11th November.—Motor Reserve parade at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. with cars.
Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements are now available for issue to "C" and "D" Companies. Members of the above companies should draw them as early as possible.
Training.—Training for week ending 7th November, 1914, is to be a continuation of that laid down for 5th week in Syllabus of Training and in accordance with pamphlet on Extended Order Drill and Fire Control vide Battalion Order No. 913.
Instruction Officers.—The parades for this purpose will take place until further orders at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Time and dress as before. Officers should make every effort to attend.
Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "B" Coy. from this date:—
No. 7907 Sergt. J. McGrath to be Cr.-Sergeant.
No. 8114 Vol. E. Behr to be Corporal.
Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—
Vol. J. Meyers, Vol. D.V. C. Britto, Vol. E. Xavier.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday no cases of either plague or cholera were reported in Bombay city. One attack of small-pox occurred during the period. The total mortality from all causes on Friday was 75, as compared with 93 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 82 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday was 1,809, out of which only four were found to be plague-infected. Three of the plague rats were caught in B. Ward and one in E. Ward.

SEQUEL TO A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

At the mo[redacted], yesterday, the acting Coroner Mr. H. [redacted]. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the [redacted]ath of Buaji Govinda, a Hindu laboure[redacted] aged about fifty-five.

The evidence showed that about twelve days ago the deceased, while walking along Grant Road, was accidentally injured on his right foot by a passing victoria. He applied household remedies, with the result that tetanus set in and he died on Saturday evening.

The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following an injury accidentally received.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

At the morgue yesterday Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, held in inquest touching the death of Mary Caitan, a Christian beggar woman, aged about fifty years.

It appeared that on Friday afternoon the deceased while attempting to cross the goods yard of the G. I. P. Railway, Dadar station, got confused on seeing a goods train approach, fell and was run over by the engine of the train. Her legs were cut and she was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died on Saturday evening.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BHENDY BAZAR FIRE.

The damage by the fire on Friday night at Parel Road in a house which was partly occupied for residential purposes and partly by shops is estimated at Rs. 50,000.

Further enquiries show that the fire originated on the first floor in the shop of Jamshed Brothers, dealers in Turkish caps, which was closed at about 7 p.m. that day as usual. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The goods in Jamshed Brothers' shop were completely destroyed, but were covered by insurance for Rs. 20,000. Other tenants have suffered a loss of about Rs. 12,000, which is not covered by insurance. The building itself was insured.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.

At the G. T. Hospital yesterday, the acting Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, held an inquest touching the death of Sankarlal Giga (35), a Hindu dealer in betelnut living at Bora Bazaar.

The evidence showed that for some days past the deceased had been ailing and appeared over-excited on Sunday morning. His relatives on hearing a thud woke up and found the deceased lying on the road. They had him removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had received severe internal abdominal injuries. The relatives of the deceased deposed that he must have thrown himself down in one of his fits.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to shock following severe internal injuries owing to his having accidentally fallen from a window.

REGISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

The report on the working of the Bombay Registration Department under Act XVI of 1908 for the three years from January 1911 to December 1913 has been published. It states that the average total number of Registrations per year during the triennium is 271,900. This average has risen to its present figure from 169,000 in 1902-04, 198,000 in 1905-07, and 221,500 in 1908-10, and is thus the highest yet recorded. The total number of Registrations in 1913 was 280.712 as against 285,554 in 1912 (which stands as the record) showing a decrease of 4,842 or 1.6 per cent. The decrease is noticeable in all classes of deeds registered in Books Nos. I, III and IV. It cannot be called abnormal, but is due to ordinary fluctuations. The average for the triennium, however, shows an increase of 22 per cent. above the average for the last triennium.

MONSIEUR LE BEBE.

"In a French regiment operating on the right centre, one young man," says the "Mail" correspondent, "was handed a letter announcing the safe arrival of a son and heir.

"The letter went all round, a collection of the more jovial foods and drinks was made, and with the help of the officers enough wine and sweet biscuits were provided to celebrate the great event. The next day, at the opening of a severe rearguard engagement, a well-aimed shell burst and wounded several men.

"When the noise was over a voice was heard from far down the line asking, 'Is the father of monsieur the baby all right?' Ever since, whatever happens, the regiment repeats this phrase. 'All goes well. The father of the baby is intact.'"

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS-

RAILWAY ENGINEER FINED.

REMARKABLE ASSAULT CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which S. M. Sundaram, a clerk in the Paper Currency office had obtained a summons for assault against Frederick Thomas, an assistant engineer in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. His Worship also disposed of a cross-case in which Thomas had obtained a summons against the complainant for unlawfully crossing the railway lines near the French Bridge.

Mr. V. M. Laud appeared for Sundaram while Mr. Tenant of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, represented Thomas and the railway company.

The facts which gave rise to this case were that on October 2nd Sundaram was going towards Girgaum from the Dammer Lane side, via the French Bridge, when he was stopped by Thomas. Sundaram persisted in going that way on the ground that the bridge was a public one and that no notice board was put up to the effect that it was closed for traffic of any kind. He also asked for Thomas' name and address, whereupon he alleged that Thomas' servants, at the latter's direction, assaulted him severely, and that they let him go only when a crowd began to gather. The complainant was then led along the railway lines by a sepoy dressed in khaki.

Thomas denied having told his men to assault the complainant.

After recording evidence, his Worship convicted Thomas and fined him Rs. 30.

In the cross-case, his Worship held that having regard to the special circumstances of the case, the accused could not be considered to have crossed the lines unlawfully and acquitted him.

FREE FOOD TICKETS STOLEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Inspector Chapman, charged Joseph Paul and Ernest Edwin Gardner, both Eurasians, with theft, forgery for cheating and abetment.

The evidence showed that on the 26th October the two accused went together to the office of "The European and Eurasian Relief Association" in Love Lane, Mazagon, tore two tickets from a free food ticket book, forged the name of Mr. Alex R. King, Honorary Secretary of the Association, presented the tickets at the Empire Restaurant in Hornby Road, and obtained meals.

The accused pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUBILEE SOUVENIR OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, NAINITAL.

St. Joseph's College, Nainital, conducted by the Christian Brothers, a well-known Irish Catholic Order, is a flourishing educational institution, which draws students not only from the United Provinces but from other parts of India too. Last year the College completed 25 years of its existence, and in honour of the happy event the *alumni* of the College have brought out a Jubilee Souvenir of real artistic and literary merit, which surpasses anything so far turned out by any school or college in India. The book is plentifully illustrated, including three coloured views of Nainital and the College grounds, and will be a Souvenir of surpassing interest to all those who have association with the College.

MEDICAL SERVICE BEING STRENGTHENED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The medical service is being greatly strengthened by additions of motor field ambulances. To-day an offer of a complete motor field ambulance has been made to the authorities by a few residents in the West End. Numerous private persons have given vehicles.

The strain on the Army pay department is easing and reconstruction and expansion of the service is well in hand.

Next to the conduct of the troops the brightest features of our work in France are the successes of our aircraft and of the supply service.

A message from the Belgo-Dutch frontier says that all routes thereto are watched by German patrols, as soldiers have been taking civilian clothes from deserted houses and making for Holland to be interned.

ORIENT LINER IN COLLISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 1.

The Orient liner Ophir with the Ceylon mails has been slightly damaged in a collison off the Goodwins.

RUINED HERRING SEASON.

ENORMOUS LOSSES OF EAST COAST PORTS.

Germany being their best Continental customer, Yarmouth and Lowestoft herring fishers have suffered greatly this year after an abnormally lucky season in 1913.

Last year Germany received from the two ports about 600,000 barrels of cured herrings. These were sent in ice each night to Hamburg. All this trade has gone, and the transport of herrings to Holland, a good customer, has also been prohibited.

Trade with the Russian ports in the Baltic, which last year amounted to nearly 300,000 barrels of salted herrings from Yarmouth, is also impossible. Lowestoft and Yarmouth, which usually have 2,000 boats fishing, this year have but 500, and only six Scottish firms have started fishing this week.

Herrings are only 14s. to 16s. per cran (about 1,000 fish) compared with 40s. per cran last year, and the loss if the war continues to Christmas will amount to many thousands of pounds.

RACE FOR LIFE

GERMAN CAPTAIN AMID A RAIN OF SHELLS.

BREATHLESS ACCOUNT TO HIS WIFE.

The demoralising effect of shrapnel fire from the British and French artillery o German infantry is strikingly illustrated in a letter written by a German captain to his wife which is published in the Swiss journal "Intelligenzblatt." The battle described is that of the Marne. The captain writes:

"We had to retreat, for our airmen had detected a turning movement by the English. For two hours we were exposed to the enemy's gun fire, for our artillery had been partly destroyed and the rest was being withdrawn and had ceased firing.

"You can imagine what we felt like. I seized my comrades by the hand and we lay down flat on the ground close together like herrings in a box and waited for death. The enemy's aeroplanes were flying round above us. They circled twice and then flew on. That was a signal to their guns which indicated 'There is infantry here.' In a minute the artillery was let loose. The enemy's guns mowed the ground with a sweeping fire. In a minute I counted forty shells. Think of that. The shrapnel kept bursting nearer and nearer. At last it reached our ranks. I covered myself as best I could with my pack. Already I could hear the cries of pain. Tears came to my eyes to hear the poor wretches groaning as shell followed shell. The air was thick with the [redacted]. The clouds of dust and of sand, the smoke from the powder and the smell prevented us from breathing.

"It was growing more and more terrible. We all longed for our artillery and did not know that it had already given way. At last after a long period of anguish the fire died away in the distance. The order to march rang out, and bending as low as possible, our men with their rifles in their hands, we started off. We had to pass through a zone of the enemy's fire. Our men began to fall like flies again.

"I SAW YOUR IMAGE."

"Thank Heaven I was able to run as I did. I was breathless. I felt as if my heart would burst. I wanted to throw myself down and run no further. But I saw your image and that of little Bolli before me, and I ran on. We reached the emplacement of our batteries. The ground was torn by the French projectiles. Three guns were smashed and the limber and ammunition wagons were burnt.

"Further, still further, is the order, and we go on after taking a few steps at a slower pace so as to recover breath. We hear cries for help. 'Comrade, do not leave me. My poor wife.' We pick the man up and put him in a cart at a turn of the road, and with him two men who were exhausted. The horses are whipped, even pricked with a bayonet, to make them go faster. We must get out of here. And always behind us we hear the noise of the guns.

"A whistling and then a bang and the shell has burst. One of them falls near the cart. It is a miracle that we do not all go mad. At last after covering over two miles we get out of range. I give the order to slow down and march in open order. We are saved.

"All went black before my eyes and the man next me held me up to prevent me from falling. I prayed aloud. Do not laugh; you do not know what we had gone through. I was saved.

"Then began a terrible forced march. We marched for twenty-six hours with a halt of only two hours. My feet suffered terribly. If you could only imagine how many nights we pased without sleep. If you could only see the whole lines of men falling down on the march and sleeping where they fell. All I could think of during that march was 'You are still alive. Keep on.'"

NEW HONOUR FOR BELGIUM.

The "Echo de France" says: "We are in a position to announce that the Belgian Ministers accredited to Paris, London, and Petrograd will, after the war, be promoted to the title of Ambassador.

"We may even add that on Tuesday last it happened that Count de Lalaing, the Belgian Minister in London, paying a visit to Sir Edward Grey, had the agreeable surprise of hearing himself announced as 'His Excellency, the Ambassador. . .

"It would be well that Belgium should be given so much honour through her representatives in the allied countries.

SIR WILLIAM DUKE, C.S.I., K.C.I.E

Who has been appointed Member of the India Council.

THE DESPERATE PRUSSIAN GUARDS.

FIVE TIMES HURLED ON THE FOE.

Details have reached Paris of a remarkable little fight in the valley of the Suippes nearly two weeks ago, in which the Prussian Guards suffered severe losses. The bare fact of the engagement was mentioned in official despatches, but it was only at the [redacted]ginning of October that the details could be had. The story illustrates the hazards of modern fighting in the open.

The affair began with a movement of French troops along the valley, counter-attacking a movement of the Prussian Guards, supported by artillery and cavalry, from the north-west of Rheims towards Suippes. It was apparently the intention of the Germans to cut the line of railway which connects Rheims and Verdun and passes through Suippes and St. Menehould.

While the French cavalry moved on to Auberive, a little village on the Suippe, the infantry barricaded the streets of the little town of Suippes and placed machine guns in the houses. The artillery was then sent forward towards Auberive.

Warned by scouts that this movement was in progress the German cavalry, a regiment of Death's Head Hussars, made a bold attempt to cut off the column of artillery before it could reach its cavalry and while its infantry was still three miles behind it.

Galloping through the ploughed fields and vineyards, the German Hussars suddenly appeared on the left flank of the marching artillery. The moment was critical. For a time it looked as if the hussars would be in among the gunners before the latter could get into action. So near were the hussars when they came through the vineyards that the French could hear the guttural sounds of the words of command.

THE LAST 200 YARDS.

Instantly the guns swung into action. At 600 yards they were not ready. At 300 yards their Hussars were still at the gallop with their lances couched. At 200 yards the order was given: "Pointez—feu!"

"It was time," writes one who saw the charge. "Across the blue smoke you could see the horses rear, the lines break, while in vain the Prussian officers tried to rally their men. A second time our batteries fired, crashing death into the disordered ranks of the cavalry."

The French gunners did not stay to see the results of their quick work. Galloping their guns, they rattled along towards St. Hilaire-le-Grand, where they met their own cavalry slowly fighting their way back step by step from Auberive.

The guns were welcome. Once more they went into action, but this time with less success. The German guns were there and well posted, and replied fiercely to the fire of the famous 75's (3in.). At last the infantry arrived from Suippes and, extending in open order among the vines, soon made their presence felt.

The Germans were now in a bad fix. They had lost the support of their cavalry in the ill-fated charge against the guns and were in danger of being caught between the infantry and the French cavalry.

It was at this critical moment that the Prussian Guard showed its characteristic disregard for all save duty. While the greater part of the German troops were retiring in the direction of Rheims a regiment of the Guard threw itself desperately upon the lines of the French infantry. Not once but five times did this devoted regiment hurl itself against the stolid French front.

After the fifth attempt there was but a handful left, surrounding a flag. Would they attempt a sixth useless charge? No First one, then two, and then ten turned their rifles butt end up in the air—the German sign of submission—and when all had surrendered it was found that they consisted of a bare hundred men, nearly all wounded.

While the Guard was sacrificing itself in this desperate manner the remainder of the German troops succeeded in getting within cover of the forts at Berru and Nogent l'Abbesse.

In the course of this engagement the Guard is said to have lost 3,000 men.

"IN WHOSE NAME"

M. PICHON'S DENUNCIATION OF THE KAISER'S "CONTEMPT."

M. Stephen Pichon, former Foreign Minister of France, in the "Petit Journal" made the following stinging answer to the Kaiser's "contempt" of British troops:—

"The words of the German Emperor's order of the day to his troops that their first objective should be to 'exterminate those treacherous English and to walk over General French's contemptible little army,' is the finest homage the Emperor could pay Great Britain and her troops.

"In whose name does the German Emperor attempt—without success, however—to insult these heroic upholders of a justice to which they are sacrificing their lives?

"In the name of an army of house-breakers, hangmen executioners, and 'fire bugs,' dishonoured for all time by their crimes?

"In the name of the Imperial Princes who found nothing more worthy of their race to do than to loot chateaux, as the Crown Prince did at Baye?

"In the name of generals who raised pillage to a law of war, like those who cleared out the hotels at Compiegne?

"He is specially furious with Great Britain because he feels in his shoulders the claws of the British Lion."

A meeting attended by all the officials of the Jhalawar State, and presided over by his Highness the Maharaj Rana Bahadur, was held on Wednesday last to express sorrow at the sad death of Col. H. B. Abbott, who was formerly Political Agent at Jhalawar. A subscription list was opened to raise a memorial to Col. Abbott, his Highness the Maharaja contributing Rs. 5,000 and her Highness the Rani Sahiba, Rs. 1,000.

BOMBAY COTTON FIRES.

WILFUL AND FRAUDULENT INCENDIARISM.

EDWARDES COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Local Government has issued the following resolution on the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the recent fires on the Cotton Green:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to express his acknowledgments to the Chairman and members of the Committee, both collectively and individually, for their labours in connexion with this enquiry and for the interesting and useful Report in which they have presented their conclusions. Special recognition is due to the assistance rendered by Captain Higham, Dr. Mann and Mr. Turner in undertaking a series of experiments and observations with regard to the combustible character of baled cotton.

The Governor in Council has no hesitation in accepting the conclusion arrived at by the Committee that the unprecedented series of cotton fires which occurred in the course of last hot weather was due to wilful and fraudulent incendiarism, the motive for which is to be found in the exceptional conditions which characterized the cotton market during that season. It is not altogether a matter for surprise that, in the absence of a definite clue, the Committee should have found itself unable to determine upon which of the several classes which stood to benefit by the destruction of large stocks of cotton the culpability for these conflagrations lay. This failure, regrettable as it is from the point of view of the vindication of public and commercial morality, has not precluded the Committee from advancing a number of useful and practical recommendations. The adoption of these recommendations is well calculated. Government think to prevent the preperation of similar acts of incendiarism in the future and thereby to save the cotton trade of the city from being subjected to the disability of excessive insurance rates or even exposed to the danger of total dislocation by the refusal of the insurance offices to accept risks under any conditions.

With regard to the provision of temporary accommodation pending the completion of the Sewri Reclamation, Government are aware that the Port Trust are making arrangements, at a cost of approximately three lakhs, to lay out a suitable storage ground near the reclamation. This, in conjunction with the existing Cotton Green, will admit of even a large crop being stored in conditions which will not reproduce the dangerous features which characterized the storing of last year's crop.

It is understood that the insurance companies have already taken action by the imposition of almost prohibitive rates—where these precautions are not observed, to compel the restriction of the height of stacks of bales and the provision of a liberal allowance of free space between adjoining stacks. The provision of the additional storage area referred to above will facilitate the adoption of these very necessary safeguards.

Government specially commend to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Cotton Trades Association and the Bombay Fire Insurance Association the recommendations of the Committee to the effect that the cotton merchants and the insurance companies should combine to organize and maintain an efficient and trustworthy staff for the protection of the cotton stocks in which they are interested, and that the latter bodies should in future take more effective steps to defend their interests against extortionate or fraudulent claims. They have no doubt that the further recommendation of the Committee as to the provision of an adequate number of hydrants and the maintenance of a full pressure of water in connexion with the areas where cotton is stacked will occupy the attention of the Municipality when the completion of the duplication of the Tansa main renders this improvement practicable.

The Committee's final recommendation relates to the constitution of a special authority legally empowered to conduct enquiries into all fires occuring in Bombay which involve injury or loss of property. Government are not in a position at the present moment to pass orders with regard to this important proposal, but it will receive their careful consideration.

GERMAN CRUISER'S ESCAPE.

HOW SHE ELUDED A FAST PURS

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired as follows on October 7:—

Off the south-west coast of Cuba a few days ago an exciting chase of the German cruiser Karlsruhe by a faster British cruiser was witnessed by the captains and crews of several merchant vessels. Captain Anderson, captain of the Norwegian fruit steamer Katie, thus describes the chase:

"I first saw the Karlsruhe nearing Santiago at top speed, with smoke belching from her funnels and her bow cutting such a clean sweep through the water that the spray seemed to go over the bridge. A British cruiser came along a little later, passing close inshore. She was stripped for anon and seemed to be rapidly bearing down on the Karlsruhe.

"Suddenly the German ship headed straight for the coast, disregarding the danger of hidden rocks, and by a superb piece of seamanship succeeded in reaching shelter behind a small island, well within neutral waters. Darkness set in, and I presume the Karlsruhe managed to slip away in the night—not a difficult task in the circumstances."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 2, 1914.

UICIDE!

We cannot believe that there is anyone in this country, who is capable of viewing the matter calmly and dispassionately, who will not experience feelings of the deepest regret mingled with amazement, on learning the news of the aggressive acts committed by Turkey which we publish in another column. That the most strenuous and unscrupulous efforts have been made, since the war began, by Germany to persuade Turkey to create a military diversion on her behalf, has been a matter of common knowledge; that these efforts were sympathetically greeted by the chauvinists and militarists, who have unfortunately gained the upper hand in Constantinople, with the result that measures of a surprising rashness were in course of preparation, —that we also knew. But, for ourselves, the folly of such a course as they were urging their country to adopt was so unthinkable, that we confess to have held the view that, if it came to the actual test, saner counsels would prevail and it would be realised that Turkey has no interest, material or sentimental, in this conflict, and that, with nothing to gain and everything to lose, she would be embarking on an act of national suicide. There has been much folly, and still more rashness, in Turkish diplomacy and statesmanship during the past few years, but, if those in whose hands her destinies are placed at this crisis, are really bent upon plunging her into a vortex, out of which she cannot emerge with any shred of power or status as a nation, and which is likely to deprive her of her very existence, folly and rashness will have reached an extreme that is so incredible as merely to bewilder the mind. So long as the hare-brained sympathies of the all-influential pro-German party were confined merely to anti-British and anti-French or Russian demonstrations, to a spectacular mobilisation and to mischief-making in Egypt, it was possible to hold the hope that the sane and moderate element in Constantinople would prevail. Unfortunately the occurence of overt acts of war in the Black Sea against Russia, and the long series of hostile measures against Britain detailed in the statement of the Viceroy to the Princes and Peoples of India, leaves little further room for the entertainment of that hope; unless at the twelfth hour it is realised at Constantinople what must be the results of embarking upon hostilities against the Powers of the Triple Entente at the bidding of the arch-exploiter of Turkey.

The communiqué drawn up by Lord Hardinge's Government very properly speaks of this attitude of the Turks towards the greatest Mahomedan Power in the world, and a faithful and consistent friend, as unjustified and ungrateful, expressions of which not many people in this country would be prepared to dispute the justice. Great Britain has been consistently the conserver of Turkey's integrity in Europe. That has been a steadfast element in her policy which even the power and influence of Gladstone could not destroy. If she is today the ally of Russia that should suggest itself rather as a fresh safeguard against future Russian aggression, than a danger. But let us waive all that. We may be told that Great Britain had her own interests to conserve, and the issue is too grave a one for the friends of Turkey to consider, to be obscured by a discussion of sentimental considerations. The gravity of the step which Turkey seems bent upon taking is that she is about to put herself in conflict with those who can hurt her most and whom she can hurt least. The invasion of Egypt is a military project beset with dangers and a proposal which Great Britain can afford to view with a comparative amount of equanimity. The attempt to stir up disaffection and provoke a rebellion in Egypt has already been made and has failed; nor is it likely to meet with any much greater success in the future. In India the Mahomedans will view with sorrow a conflict of Turkey with their own Government, but that sympathy in any quarter will assume an active form is not to be believed. That is the beginning and end of the extent to which Turkey can embarrass the British Government. That it will be an embarrassment need not be denied, but that it will cause a distraction of serious import, or that it can have the least influence on the progress of the war in Europe is obviously absurd. As regards Russia, the ultimate result of a struggle for supremacy in the Black Sea will not be in Turkey's favour, and a diversion on the Trans-Caucasian frontier is not likely to give Russia much anxiety; as for France, Turkey has no means of striking at her except by the indirect and highly doubtful project of the stirring-up of a holy war in North Africa. What prospect is there of Turkey deriving any profit from any one of these schemes? And, what benefit, we wonder, is Germany going to derive now? If she could have persuaded Turkey to throw in her fortunes with the Austro-German adventure at the begining of the war, she might have been done some service. The Indian troops, whose services are proving so effective in Belgium, might have been diverted to another field; there might have been some embarrassment in Egypt. But the Turkish diversion now, after the test has been applied to the solidarity and safety of the Empire with splendid results, after our preparations and dispositions have been made, and the work has been well begun of crushing the military might of Germany,—at the moment when the great, if gradual, drive of the Germans from France and Belgium is commencing, when the Austrians have been signally crushed in Galicia, and the Austro-German forces crushingly defeated in Russian Poland, what benefit is to be derived from Turkish assistance. Was there ever a more deplorable spectacle of the impotent coming to the assistance of the beaten, without any sort of rhyme or reason but the apparent infatuation for adventure of a handful of chauvinists?

But while the Allies can afford to view this intervention of Turkey with a certain amount of equanimity, with what sort of feelings can the friends of Turkey watch the spectacle of these adventurers dragging her into a conflict which is likely to bring upon her greater dangers in he immediate future even than the disaster she must ultimately suffer if she elects to fight against the Powers of the Triple Entente? Does she suppose that Greece is likely to remain idle, while her ancient enemy has other military distractions? Does she imagine that Bulgarian bitterness of feeling against the Greeks will be remembered, if there is a prospect of recovering Adrianople and joining in another dash for Constantinople? Has she counted upon the possible action of Roumania in the background? And has she thought of the likelihood of Italian neutrality being unable to withstand a new strain, especially if trouble is stirred up in North Africa? Those are some of the suggestive questions which at once come before the clear vision of Turkey's friends when they contemplate the process of this "decoying her into ranging herself on the side of England's enemies"; and make it so impossible to believe that she will, even at this last moment be led into an irrevocable act, and refuse to accept the handsome offer of friendship and the perpetual guarantee of her independence and integrity made by her ancient ally.

Official and Personal.

Sir William Duke has resigned his office upon his appointment to the India Council. He will leave India by the mail of November 19th. Prior to his departure three farewell dinners will be given in his honour, that of Lord Carmichael on November 18th, of the Civil Service on November 14th and of the Calcutta Club.

Notes of the Day

The Tyranny of an Army.

The long list of anti-British acts perpetrated by the Ottomans, as related in the Government of India's communiqué, leaves no room for her friends to apologise for her folly, unless it be to advance the plea that a people proverbially apathetic to all the ramifications and chicaneries of diplomacy have been duped by the political adventures of a powerful minority of Turks, themselves the victims of the Teuton. One fact remains, and it will rest as a consolation to the admirers of the real Turks, both here and in England, that whatever may be the consequence of the fatal policy she has adopted, the nation at large cannot be held responsible for it. Turkey has illustrated once more that all the individual despots in creation are preferable and safer than a tyrannical army. The army saved Turkey from Abdul Hamid, to establish itself in his place, and drive the country to an ignominious doom. British history has its parallel in the Ironsides, who, after crushing the Stuart despotism at Marston Moor and Naseby, became more loathed and tyrannical than ever the monarchy had been. The nation which tore the lion down in 1908 has proffered lowly gaze to the wolf in 1914.

Triple-Entente Week-End in Bombay.

There has been a Triple-Entente week-end in Bombay, owing to the presence in Bombay of French and Russian sailors and troops, whose officers are accompanied by many ladies, their wives and other relatives —a large number of whom have been staying in the hotels, about sixty French ladies and gentlemen putting up at the Taj. On Saturday evening, and again yesterday, there were interesting scenes at the different places of resort in the city. Russian and British sailors fraternised with French and British soldiers and joined lustily in singing "God Save the King," the "Marseillaise," the Russian National Anthem and that highly popular song "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." At one particular resort the British soldiers' version of one of the German national songs "Whacked on the Rhine" evoked great enthusiasm. The visitors appeared to be quite delighted with Bombay. They drove about most of the day yesterday in gharries and motor-cars seeing the sights, and one of the French officers, in conversation with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" voiced the opinion of most of his compatriots when he said that he was surprised to find Bombay such a fine city and so beautifully situated.

The Redskins to the Front!

The most picturesque announcement is made that a number of Red Indians are to go to the front with the Canadian Contingent. Though to-day a swiftly vanishing race, the Redskins have in their day been dauntless warriors and were the terror of the early French and British settlers on the Hudson and the Missisippi, who always stood in danger of losing their scalps. But the more permanent settlement of the white man in his country, put an end to the exploits of the warriors of the Eagle Feather, and utterly demoralised their social system. Drink,—that choice companion of our civilisation,—did the rest,—exterminated the race! Still a few thousands remain and, as far as military valour goes, they are by no means degenerate. No better riders or shots exist, as will be remembered by those who have seen them performing their equestrian marvels periodically in London. But it is to the American poet Longfellow that we owe the major part of our knowledge of the Redskin. The beautiful epic,—"Haiwatha," is dedicated to the Red Indian's religion which bears in many parts a striking resemblance to the principles of Christianity. During the King's Colonial tour, his Majesty paid a visit to the Chief of the Sioux, who returned the visit when he came to London in full war paint! Among the King's numerous titles will be found that of the Great War Chief of the Red Indians.

Wellington on German Brutality.

Since the brutalities of the German armies in the field were brought to light in the present campaign, one has constantly heard it said that they were the outcome of those virulent doctrines which had been so consistently preached to the Prussian soldier by such "supermen" as Nietzsche. Treitzsche and von Bernhardi and it has been natural to suppose, as many people do, that they were of recent growth. It is interesting, therefore, to read something written by the great Duke of Wellington on this same subject and to reflect on the fact that the three inspired writers mentioned above were, at that period, unknown. In a letter to his mother dated "August 1807" Wellington wrote: "I can however assure you that, from the general of the Germans down to the smallest drum-boy in their legion, the earth never groaned with such a set of murdering infamous villains. They murdered, robbed and insulted the peasantry wherever they went!" This letter is quoted by Sir Herbert Maxwell in his "Life of Wellington" and is a useful record which enables us to realise on what traditions the Kaiser's Army has been built during the last hundred years.

An Ancient Tradition.

But murder, robbery and insult go much further back in the annals of armed Germany. The Thirty Years War, (1618-1648), the most bloody fratricidal strife recorded in European History, and a perpetual stain on it, was one long chain of unspeakable horrors beside which Drogheda was but child's play. The motto of all parties then seems to have been "cujus regio ejus religio." Just as the Kaiser is now waging war on behalf of "God" and "Culture," so his fathers waged war for the former alone. It is a happy habit of German princes, as their history shows, never to be short of a good "cause" for which to fight. More blood has been shed by Germans in the name of God than by all the other races of the West put together. China is another example of "Holy Service." After the Boxer rebellion, in order to avenge the death of the German minister at Pekin, every Chinaman guilty or innocent, Boxer or not, was tied to a stake bullied first and then shot, a form of revenge that was dropped by less "cultured" people at least six decades ago. It is foolish to say that modern Prussian brutality is born of Bernhardism. It is nothing of the kind. Modern Prussian brutality is born of the ancient. It is not a newly acquired vice but a deeply rooted characteristic.

"ID" PRAYERS FOR SUCCESS OF BRITISH ARMS.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 1.

The "Id" festival passed off quietly here. Special prayers were offered for British success in many mosques throughout the provinces.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

Reports are coming in from all parts of the Presidency of Mahomedan prayers being offered yesterday at the Khutba for the success of British arms. Also telegrams were sent to the Turkish Consul-General, Bombay, to intimate to the Sultan to maintain neutrality, and if unable to be neutral, to side with the British.

Friday last being a festival among Mahomedans about 600 Mahomedans of Poona Cantonment were gathered at Edgaha for prayers. The "namaz" was conducted by Hazarat Shariyatpana Kazi Meer Burduain Saheb Wd. Kazi Mavalvi Shaha Abdoosubhan, Hanafee, Chistee, Kadari Kazi, Poona Cantonment. Prayers were also offered by him for the victory of the British arms in the present war.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

(Reuter's Telegram,)

LONDON, Nov. 1, 3-40 a.m.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned in consequence of differences regarding military expenditure.

General regret is expressed in Rome at the illness through overwork of the Premier, Signor Salandra.

THE KING ON A GERMAN TRICK.

WOUNDED MAN'S STORY OF WHITE FLAG.

"They don't play cricket," said the King in disgust after hearing a wounded Coldstream Guardsman's story of how he was shot by Germans who had hoisted the white flag, writes the "Daily Mail."

His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, was paying a surprise visit to the 3rd London Territorial General Hospital at Wandsworth Common, where there are 126 wounded men. The royal visitors spoke to every wounded soldier. The King inquired each patient's regiment, and of those who were attached to the Coldstream Guards he asked for news of Prince Maurice of Battenberg and the late Lieutenant Percy Wyndham.

One of the soldiers on the danger list asked particularly to see the Queen. On her Majesty being informed she hurried to his bedside, and although the man, who is making a remarkable recovery from tetanus, was unable to speak freely, she stayed with him some little time.

The men in one ward were about to have tea, and the King, noticing their fare, remarked, "I see they have plenty of jam and a good thing too."

THE QUEEN AND A NURSE.

Among the nursing staff the Queen recognised a sister who nursed her mother, the Duchess of Teck, and honoured her with a long conversation.

Colonel Bruce Porter called the King's attention to a Guardsman who had been badly wounded in the leg and could only stand with agony. Although expressly ordered by his officer to remain seated while the National Anthem was being sung, this man struggled to his feet after the first few bars and stood at attention till the anthem was ended.

The spirit of all the wounded was voiced by a man who, describing his impression of the King's visit, said, "He's real human, that's what he is, and I, for one, shall be glad to go back and fight for him again."

"So shall I," came in chorus from every bed in the ward.

INDIAN TRADE.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The Indian trade and navigation returns for the six months ending 30th September, are examined in this article, showing how far both imports and exports of private merchandise have declined owing to the war.

The trade and navigation returns for six months ending 30th September, how far both imports and exports of pr merchandise have shrunk owing to the Here are the figures for the triennium

	In Cro		
Imports	1912	1913	
Private Merchandise	74.43	88.	

It will be seen that there has shrinkage in value of 13.73 crores 15.5 per cent.

	In Cror		
Exports	1912	1913	
Private Merchandise	117.58	114.8	

We had pointed out, when review trade for the year ending 31st 1913-14, how exports had diminished now the recorded value for the six mo ending September 1914, comes to crores which is a diminution of 15.57 cro equal to 13.6 per cent.

The imports and exports of private treasure during the six months under review are:—

	In Crore Rs.		
	*1912	1913	1914
Imports	23.58	16.23	13.85
Exports	4.02	4.84	2.73

It will be seen that the imports of treasure have been taking a steadily downward course. The shrinkage in two years, during the first half year, is 11.43 crores rupees, equivalent to 46.9 per cent. But these imports may be given separately for gold and silver:—

	In Crore Rs.		
	1912	1913	1914
Gold Imports	20.14	12.27	7.84
Silver Imports	5.44	3.96	6.01

Thus gold imports have declined in two years, during the first half year, to 12.30 crore rupees, equal to 61.5 per cent. Silver, however, has shown an increase of 57 lakhs equal to 10 per cent.

FURTHER DECLINE IN SIGHT.

These are the broad facts of the six months' trade of the current official year, and we should be prepared for a still further decline till the close of the calendar year, both on account of the usual reason of the season and on account of the war. Those, however, interested in the movement of gold and silver should carefully watch their dynamic, in relation to the outgoings of the Council Bills and the other manipulations going on from week to week in the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves. Of course, the necessities of the war probably demand temporary transfers of which the Financial Member will be able to give a satisfactory account when he unfolds his next budget. That will be the proper time for criticism, though we are confident that Sir William Meyer will give us a plain and unvarnished tale of his gold and silver in the Imperial Treasury here and in that of the Secretary of State in London. As the war proceeds more silver will have to be purchased for expenditure on troops and supplies. We should not be surprised if the Bank of France is able to unload a part of its remaining silver in its vaults to the Government of India. The transaction of silver with that Bank would prove of the greatest material advantage. To the Indian Government the acquisition of silver from France at this juncture, when a large quantity of silver is needed for the troops in service with the Allies, is most useful. The Bank of France can give out any quantity of its francs for purchases of supply and pay to the British Troops, specially Indian. On the other hand the Bank of France has still to unload somewhere near 60 million sterling of silver in coin and bullion. This war would see that it is greatly relieved of this plethora of the white metal. India and China between them are bound to assist it in this transaction. The East, we repeat, has not yet arrived at that standard of financial ideal when it can discard silver altogether. The more, therefore, of cheap silver it obtains, the better for its future economic development.

BIMETALLISM.

We are one of those who feel convinced that India, China, and the other Asiatic countries, which are relatively poorer than the countries of the West, with a population of well nigh 100 crores must always consume silver. When economists say the East is "the seat of silver," they are not making any use of hyperbole. They are telling the world exactly what metal Asia most wants. For, centuries yet to come silver will be the dominant metal with the immense population of that continent. And when the South African gold mines come to be exhausted in a few years more as they must eventually be, silver is bound to regain its former value, so greatly depreciated by the Transvaal gold. In short, our own forecast is that Bimetallism should be the future currency of the entire civilised world.

TURKEY JOINS IN THE WAR.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRITAIN CUT OFF.

ENTS AT WORK IN EGYPT AND INDIA.

SINISTER MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

ACTS OF WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR RECALLED.

The most disquieting news of the week-end is contained in a long communique issued by the Viceroy in Simla. According to this Turkey is asking for war. She has committed acts of war against Russia, has adopted, at German instigation, a consistently aggressive attitude against Great Britain, and has attempted to stir up the Bedouin Arabs to invade Egypt, and to incite the Mahomedans of India to fight against Britain, to whom she refers as the enemy.

In consequence of the attack by Turkey on Russian ports, the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople has been recalled.

The latest news is that Turkey has cut off communications with Great Britain.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov 1.

The Press Bureau announces that Turkey having summarily interrupted telegraphic communication with the British Embassy in Constantinople, Great Britain must take whatever action is required to protect British interests and territory and also Egypt from attacks.

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following Press communique is issued here:—

News has been received by telegram, dated October 29th, from the British Consul-General at Odessa to the following effect:—

Two or three torpedo boats raided this port before down this morning and sank the Russian gun-boat Donetz, in the harbour. A part of the crew has been killed and wounded. The Russian steam-ships the Svitiaz, Liazaref and Whamped have been damaged, the French ship Portugal has been damaged, two of the crew being killed and two wounded. Further shells fired on the town damaged the sugar factory, with some loss of life. The Governor of Odessa states that the raiding vessels were Turkish.

CONSISTENTLY AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE.

News has also been received that the Russian stationnaire at Constantinople **has been sunk and that a naval attack has been made on Theodosia. These attacks on Russia have been made without declaration of war, and with no shadow of provocation or pretext. As these acts of war against Great Britain's ally are likely to effect seriously the relations of the British and Turkish Governments, his Excellency the Viceroy thinks it desirable that the Princes and peoples of India should be made acquainted, without delay, with the following facts indicating the consistently aggressive attitude of the Turkish Government adopted at German instigation which has culminated in the incidents above reported.**

THE GOEBEN AND BRESLAU.

The attitude adopted by the Turkish Government in regard to the German men-of-war, the Goeben and Breslau, aroused great misgivings in London, Paris and Petrograd. These ships were flying from the French and British fleets in the Mediterranean, and took refuge in the Dardanelles where by the rules of the International Law and under Turkish treaties they should either have been laid up by the Turkish Government, their crews not being repatriated until the close of the war, or made to leave for the open sea at the end of 24 hours. Instead of this, the ships were allowed to remain in shelter and to exercise belligerent rights on a French ship, and then it was suddenly announced that they had been purchased by Turkey who retained the German crews and dismissed the British Admiral from his executive command of the Turkish fleet.

BRITISH SHIPPING HELD UP.

At the same time the passage of the Dardanelles was sown with mines, and all British merchant vessels in those waters or coming through from the Black Sea were held up, first on the pretext that their cargoes were wanted for troops whom Turkey was mobilising, and then that the presence of mines rendered it unsafe for vessels to proceed. This was not only a totally unjustifiable interference on the part of a neutral State, with the trade of Great Britain, involving both shippers and merchants in heavy loss, but it paralysed the movements of all British shipping in the Black Sea, amounting at the time to 60 or 70 vessels, since not only was it impossible to get through into the Mediterranean but there was nothing to prevent the Goeben and Breslau from passing into the Black Sea, and destroying all the shipping collected there. The Dardanelles have now been closed in defiance of international treaties.

INCITEMENT AGAINST BRITAIN.

Another reason for grave disquietude has been the unfriendly treatment by responsible Turkish officials in Baghdad and Mesopotamia of British subjects, and the open incitement of the population by Turkish official circles against Great Britian and her allies. Notwithstanding all this provocation, His Majesty's Government intimated that if Turkish were substituted for German crews on the Goeben and Breslau, if British merchant shipping were not impeded, and if Turkey would honourably carry out the duties of a neutral state, not only would all these illegalities and hostile acts be overlooked, but that a solemn and written guarantee would be given that Great Britain would scrupulously respect the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Furthermore assurances were given that at the conclusion of peace, Great Britain would see that no conditions were laid down which would impair that independence and integrity, and that economic conditions of a character favourable to Turkey would be obtained.

AN ATTACK ON EGYPT.

In spite of these assurances, the attitude of Turkey towards Great Britain became increasingly provocative. Evidence continued to reach His Majesty's Government of military preparations in Syria, which could have had no other purpose than to facilitate an attack on Egypt, and of an active propaganda carried on by Turkish and German agents among the Bedouin Arabs in the regions adjoining the Egyptian frontier. The Mosul and Damascus Army Corps have since their mobilization been constantly sending troops south preparatory for an invasion of Egypt and the Suez Canal from Akaba and Gaza. A large body of the Bedouin Arabs have been called out and armed to assist in this venture. Transport has been collected, and roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt. Mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akaba to protect the force from naval attack, and the notorious Sheikh Aziz Shawish, who has been so well known as a firebrand in raising Moslem feeling against Christians, has published and disseminated through Syria and probably India an inflammatory document urging Mohamedans to fight against Great Britain.

EMISSARIES TO INDIA.

It is also reported that Dr. Prueffer, who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against the British occupation, and is now attached to the German Embassy, Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria to incite the people to take part in this conflict. Similar intrigues were set on foot elsewhere, and reports were even received of the despatch of Turkish emissaries to India with the object of stirring up anti-British feelings among Indian Mohamedans.

A striking illustration of the extent to which intrigues have been carried on is furnished by the case of a German employé in the Alexandria City Police, who latterly returned from leave via Constantinople, saying that he had been excused from military service. He was arrested on suspicion on landing, and on his person were found a detailed map of the Suez Canal, a sheet of numbered cypher messages concealed in his tarboosh, and other compromising correspondence. He had also entrusted to a member of the ship's company two boxes of detonators for exploding dynamite or nitroglycerine.

CONSTANTINOPLE—A GERMAN BASE.

Further, a steady stream of German officers and men, both naval and military, together with all kinds of war material has flowed increasingly into Constantinople, which has been converted to all intents and purposes into a German military base. German officers are known to have penetreted far into the interior of the Turkish Empire in the endeavour to stir up agitation among the inhabitants against Great Britain and her Allies.

All these movements, it is impossible to doubt, have been carried on with the direct connivance on the Ottoman authorities, and can point to only one conclusion.

GREAT BRITAIN—THE ENEMY.

Finally, the deliberate intention of the Turkish Government to provoke Great Britain to war is shown by the instructions which are known to have been issued by the Turkish Minister of War to the Commandant at Jaffa not later than the 19th October on the subject of the measures to be taken by him on the outbreak of hostilities. These instructions not only allude to His Majesty's Government as the enemy, but they also included an order to break the flagstaff of His Majesty's consulate, and to remove the insignia. Great Britain, the greatest Mohamedan power in the world, and the faithful and consistent friend of Turkey, whom she has steadfastly helped to maintain her position in Europe, and to recover her stability, which was shaken in the Balkan War, would see with the greatest regret that Turkey had been decoyed into ranging herself on the side of England's enemies and into adopting an attitude as unjustified as it would be ungrateful, but it cannot be denied that the present situation shows that there is a Chauvinistic element endeavouring to drive Turkey into war with England for the benefit of Germany and of Austria, the secular enemy of the Turkish State.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR RECALLED.

TOWNS BOMBARDED BY TURKISH WARSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30. 4-15 a.m.

A Turkish cruiser bombarded Theodosia in the Crimea for an hour on Thursday morning, and damaged the Cathedral, the harbour sheds and breakwater, and wounded a soldier.

Subsequently the cruiser Hamidieh appeared off Novorossik, and threatened to bombard the town unless it surrendered.

She disappeared after talking to the Turkish consular officials.

The Kertch steamers Yalta and Kazbek have been sunk by mines laid by the Goeben, near Takil lighthouse. Several were drowned.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30. 3-40 p.m.

Reuter is officially informed that the Turkish warships entered the open port of Odessa and bombarded Russian ships.

Reuter is informed that in consequence of the attack by Turkey on Russian ports the Russian Government has instructed its Ambassador in Constantinople and the staff of the Embassy to leave. The Russian Consuls have received similar instructions.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 3-40 p.m.

The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople has been recalled.

The Italian Ambassador will protect Russian interests in Constantinople.

The Kazbek and the Yalta are both small steamers, Russian owned. The former has a tonnage of 903, and the latter of 1,361.

A Bombay telegraph notification says that the acceptance of telegrams addressed to offices in Turkey or Turkish territory is entirely suspended.

ATTACKS ON TSINGTAO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

TOKIO, Oct. 31.

It is officially stated that general attacks on land and from sea against Tsingtao began this morning.

INDIAN CONTINGENT JOINS ALLIES AT TSINGTAO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Oct. 31, 2-10 a.m.

It is officially announced that an Indian contingent has joined the Allies at Tsingtao.

GERMANS STEADILY DRIVEN BACK.

CONTINUOUS PROGRESS ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

ENEMY'S TERRIFIC LOSSES.

STUBBORN BUT VAIN RESISTANCE.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

The great battle in France and Belgium is still proceeding and competent observers say there is evidence that the efforts of the Allies are being crowned with success.

In spite of the Germans stubbornly resistng and frequently making fierce counter-attacks the progress of the Allies has been continuous along the whole of the front. The German losses have been terrific.

The latest communique says that we are progressing in the centre; everywhere else we have maintained our positions. It is reported that the Germans are withdrawing from Dixmunde.

In the Eastern Theatre the Russians have advanced in many districts in East Prussia and a battle is proceeding in Galicia.

A British light cruiser of small military significance, has been sunk by a German submarine in the straits of Dover.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SUCCCSS IN SIGHT.

GERMANS IN A TRAP.

STRATEGIC POINTS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 8-30 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent wires: This morning's news is excellent and I am **able to state on the very best authority that the Allies' efforts are being crowned with success.**

Thousands of Germans were caught like rats in a trap in consequence of the opening of Yser sluices, and those who escaped drowning were obliged to retreat harassed by the artillery of the British.

The British met with a momentary check at one point, but have since re-assumed the offensive, and gained ground.

The correspondent adds that some points of extra strategic importance have been occupied by the Allies while along practically the whole of the rest of the front, as far as the French eastern frontier, our progress has been continuous.

The German losses have been terrific.

STEADILY GAINING GROUND.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 1-35 a.m.

The Press Bureau says that severe fighting continues with little intermission along the Allies' line.

The Germans are stubbornly resisting and frequently making fierce counter-attacks.

Nevertheless the British are steadily gaining ground.

In counter-attacking one brigade delivered a brilliant bayonet charge, accounting for many Germans whose losses have throughout been heavy.

ENEMY'S FUTILE ATTACKS.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 4-0 a.m.

An official communique issued in Paris at eleven o'clock last night said:—

Nothing new has occurred in the Nieuport-Dixmunde region. The enemy on our lift wing made violent attacks against the British, and on both banks of La Bassee canal without success. There has been a recrudescence of activity in the Rheims region, on the heights of the Meuse and south of Fresnes in the Woevre.

PROGRESS AT MANY POINTS.

PARIS, Oct. 31.

A communiqué says: Between Arras and La Bassee all German attacks have been repulsed. The enemy's losses were heavy. We have progressed in the Chaulens district beyond Lihons. We have occupied Quesnoy, and also made progress in the Aisne district below Soissons, but have retired towards Vailly. We have advanced in the region of Souain. There has been heavy fighting in Argonne. We have gained further ground in the Woevre and in the forest of Lepremre.

POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN THE CENTRE.

GEAMANS WITHDRAWING FROM DIXMUNDE.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 3-40 a.m.

A Paris communique yesterday evening said: We are progressing in the centre north of Souain. Everywhere else we have maintained our positions.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 3-40 a.m.

It is reported that the Germans are withdrawing from Dixmunde.

OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Yesterday the enemy attempted a general offensive movement on the whole front from Nieuport to Arras, and also made violent attacks on other points of the battle front. There were alternating advances and retirements from Nieuport to the La Bassee Canal.

The enemy who occupied Ramsakapelle, southward of Nieuport were driven out by counter-attacks. We lost a few *points d'appui* southward of Ypres, namely, Hollebeke and Zandvoorde. We made progress eastward of Ypres in the direction of Passchendaele.

BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS RESUMED.

LONDON, Oct. 31. 1-55 p.m.

The bombardment of Rheims was resumed on Thursday with violence recalling that at the beginning of September.

NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1-10 a.m.

The Press Bureau says that the battleship Venerable was in action all day yesterday in support of the Belgian left aided by gunboats and flotillas. This was the fourteenth day of the naval bombardment.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

TREACHEROUS BARGAIN PROPOSED BY GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says that certain influential Frenchmen have been approached on behalf of the German Government with a view to ascertaining as to whether peace proposals would be acceptable. The French Government's proposals, the correspondent adds, include the cession of Metz, and perhaps also part of Alsace. When questioned as to what about Russia, England, and, above all, Belgium, the negotiators gave vague answers, but the opinion was expressed that Germany would require at least an enclave on the Scheldt. The "Chronicle" adds that no Frenchman would even privately entertain such a treacherous bargain.

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL.

UNDER HEAVY CANNONADE.

PARIS, Oct. 30.

It is officially stated that the enemy's troops who crossed the Yser have been obliged to retire under a cannonade.

The Allies made progress north-east and east of Ypres.

LATER.

A communique says that on the extreme left floods caused by the Belgian Army in the lower valley of the Yser have compelled the enemy's forces which had passed that river to withdraw. The Germans have been subjected to a violent cannonade by the Belgian and French artillery during their retreat. The enemy attempted violent counter-attacks on the British and French army corps advancing north-east of Ypres. We at the end of day nevertheless continued to advance in the direction which had been assigned, and captured various *points d'appui*.

The British troops which were attacked at several points north of La Bassee by superior forces, have energetically resumed the offensive, and have to a great extent recaptured the ground yielded. The British at several other points of their fighting line have repulsed the enemy, who has suffered important losses.

There has been no general action along the rest of the front, though partial offensive movements by us and the enemy occurred.

We made progress nearly everywhere, especially between Arras and Albert, on the heights on the right bank of the Aisne, below Soissons, and, here and there, from the Meuse to the north of Verdun.

UNFAVOURABLE POSITION OF GERMANY.

ROME, Oct. 31.

The "Tribuna's" correspondent who was allowed to visit the Allies' front, says that **the French Colonial troops feel the cold, while the Indians resist better. They are also more warmly clad. The British soldiers are fresher and better prepared and equipped to stand a winter campaign than the French. Great comradeship has arisen between the British and French troops.**

Interviewed by the "Giornale di Italia," M. Clemenceau paid a tribute to Italy's neutrality, but said that it was not enough to open for Italy the doors of the final peace conference.

The "Giornale di Italia" says:—The scales of war have even now begun to weigh decidedly unfavourably for Germany and Austria, and the former must begin to realise that her military organisation, although formidable, is out of proportion to the colossal enterprise she has undertaken without

PREPARING TO RETREAT.

GERMANS TRYING TO REORGANISE EXHAUSTED TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Indications are that after the failure of their continuous assaults, the Germans are occupied in some re-organisation of their exhausted troops. Their losses may easily total seventy thousand. A new battle is commencing on the coast, but in the meantime General Joffre has improved his position. The Germans have hurled some of their best army corps at the Allied left, without result, and again we have had to bury their dead.

The Russian movements are all that could be desired, and are still being carried out in great secrecy. German strategy has failed in the East as in the West, owing to political and diplomatic miscalculations in peace time. The failure of the German Staff is the one topic of conversation.

It is expected that the Germans will act on the defensive, and try to recuperate as all their army corps have been knocked about and nothing has yet been achieved.

The situation to-day is very favourable, and such as Germany had not expected at all by the end of October.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at the front reports:—There are indications that the Germans are now unprepared to resist any vigorous attack, and are preparing for a rapid retreat, as from the Marne. Prisoners report that extensive fortifying is progressing on the line of the Meuse.

IRISH RECRUITMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Oct. 31. 1-55 p.m.

It is officially stated that recruiting for Irish divisions is satisfactory. Two brigades have been completed, officered and manned entirely by Irishmen.

INDIANS DEFEAT GERMANS.

SUPERIORITY IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT.

GREATER STRENGTH AND ACTIVITY.

ENEMY DEPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 31. 4-50 a.m.

Advices from Berlin received in Copenhagen describe the Germans as being depressed by their defeat by the Indian troops.

They admit that it is impossible to meet the Indians in hand-to-hand fighting owing to the Indians' greater strength and activity.

It is reported that the British reserve the Indians in every battle till the moment for a hand-to-hand combat arrives.

It is believed in Berlin that more Indians are coming and it is hoped that some of them will be ordered to the Cape.

Germany hoped that an insurrection in the Transvaal would occur in August in accordance with the agreements with Beyers so that the Indians would be sent to the Cape and not to Europe.

INDIAN TROOPS DESTROY AN AEROPLANE.

THREE AVIATORS TORN TO SHREDS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

While a train filled with Indian troops was standing in a station in France, a German aeroplane passed over the town and began to drop bombs. The Indians left the train and indulged in individual fire, with the result that in a few moments the aeroplane fell. It was apparently carrying more bombs, as there was a terrific explosion when it struck the ground. Three aviators were torn to unrecognisable shreds.

RAJA OF AKALKOT.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 1-55 p.m.

The "London Gazette" announces that the Raja of Akalkot has been appointed a honorary lieutenant in the Army.

BEYERS IN FLIGHT.

COMMANDOS NOT LIKELY TO RE-UNITE.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 30.

General Botha reports that Beyers' commandos are scattered, and unlikely to reunite Beyers had fled in an unknown direction.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK.

MOST OF OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 3-40 a.m.

The British light cruiser Hermes has been sunk by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover. Nearly all the officers and crew were saved. The Hermes, which was returning from Dunkirk, was of small military significance.

The Hermes was a sister-ship of the High-flyer. She was built in 1898, and had a displacement of 5,600 with an indicated horse power of 10,000, giving a speed of 20 knots.

REPAIRED GERMAN CRUISER AT HONOLULU.

EXCUSE FOR REMAINING IN PORT

TOKIO, Oct. 31.

Although repairs to the German cruiser, Geier at Honolulu have been finished, the vessel is seeking for some excuse for remaining in the port for the purpose of detaining the Japanese warship which is watching for her. British and Japanese protest to the local authorities has proved futile and joint representations will be made at Washington.

REDSKINS TO SERVE WITH CANADIAN FORCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 31.

The Red Indians are furnishing a company of 120 officers and men, who will serve in the second Canadian contingent. The Redskins are now mobilising.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 2-45 p.m.

The following casualties are announced:—

Killed:—Captain D. Auchinleck, Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut. N. Bridgland. East Surreys; Captain C. G. Carter, Wiltshires; Lieut. W. Dods, Leicesters; Second Lieut. Filleul. Somerset Light Infantry; Lieut. H. Grimston, Wiltshires; Captain A. Harden, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry; Lieut. F. D. Hughes, East Lancs; Second Lieut. Ive, West Surreys; Lieut. F. Ledgard, Yorkshires; Captain Lendon, Royal Lancasters; Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Loring, Warwicks; Major Lyson, Royal Lancasters; Major C. R. McClure, 19th Hussars; Captain the Hon. C. H. Monck, Coldstreams; Lieut. C. F. Murphy, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry; Lieut. Prain, Leicesters; Second Lieut. A. G. M. Roberts and Captain S. Roe, Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut. G. Turbutt, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry; Lieut. J. Vance, Essex Regiment; Second Lieut. H. D. Wallis, Coldstreams; Lieut. R. Walmesley, Yorkshires.

Died of wounds:—Lieut. Prince Maurice of Battenberg, Rifle Corps; Captain C. Jeffery, Yorkshires; Second Lieut. J. S. C. Marshall, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

LONDON, Oct. 30. 11-5 p.m.

The following casualties are announced to-night:—

Killed:—Second Lieut Ackland-Allen, Welsh Fusiliers; Captain C. Bentley, Warwicks; Major Bolster, Field Artillery; Lieut C. Bowes-Lyon, Black Watch; Lieut F. G. Curtler, Worcesters; Captain F. Fairlie, Scots Fusiliers; Captain F. Grundy, Leicesters; Second Lieut H. H. Hippisley, Gloucesters; Lieut F. L. Holmes, South Staffordshires; Second Lieut Kingsley, North Lancashires; Lieut Sir R. Levinge, First Lifeguards; Captain Lochrin, Medicals; Second-Lieut M. K. Lloyd, Grenadiers; Captain E. C. Miller, North Lancashires; Second-Lieut F. W. J. Miller, Grenadiers; Captain R. H. Nolan, Medicals; Lieut F. Pollock, Coldstreams; Lieut C. Riply, York and Lancasters; Captain R. H. Rose, Cameronians; Captain W. R. Russell, Northamptons; Second-Lieut B. J. H. Scott, South Staffords; Second-Lieut I. Sprot, Cameron Highlanders; Captain E. F. Urquhart, Black Watch; Second-Lieut W. Yalland, Gloucesters.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The following list of casualties is issued:—

Wounded:—Captain Adair, Scots Fusiliers; Capt. J. Bannerman, Warwicks; Second Lieut. D. Baxter, Gloucesters; Lieut. R. Bewicke-Copley, Coldstreams; Lieut. J. B. Black, Camerons; Lieut. Chisnall, Medicals; Capt. J. M. Davidson, Camerons; Major A. Burrows, Loyal North Lancs; Lieut. J. L. Dent, South Staffordshires; Lieut. de Teissier, Scots Guards; Lieut. V. Gordon, Gordons; Second Lieut. D. A. Graham, Scottish Rifles; Lieut.-Colonel C. Higginson, Shropshires; Lieut. C. W. Hooper, Highland Light Infantry; Captain J. H. Hope, Highland Light Infantry; Capt. the Hon. C. Hore-Ruthven, Black Watch; Second Lieut. Horlington, Yorks and Lancs; Capt. H. N. Hunter, West Surreys; Lieut. C. B. Jackson, Yorks and Lancs; Major W. B. Lawson, Medicals; Major J. Livingstone-Learmonth, Field Artillery; Lieut. A. D. Maclean, Camerons; Captain M. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, Gordons; Lieut. G. E. Mansfield, Field Artillery; Major R. Markham, Coldstreams; Second Lieut. C. G. Martin, Engineers; Lieut. J. E. Orr, Rifle Brigade; Capt. G. M. Paget, Coldstreams; Major W. Payn, Shropshires; Capt. F. Pope, Northamptons; Capt. D. W. Powell, Northamptons; Capt. H. G. Powell, Loyal North Lancs; Second Lieut. W. C. Reynolds, Irish Guards; Capt. Sir F. Robinson, Northamptons; Capt. M. K. Sandys, York and Lancs; Capt. M. Savage, South Staffordshires; Second Lieut. R. N. Stewart, Camerons; Second Lieut. G. R. Thornhill, East Kents; Lieut. R. P. Wood, Yorks and Lancs; Major R. Wylde, Field Artillery; Second Lieutenants Biddlecope, Shropshires; Dale, R. A.; Eden, Northamptons; Farquhar, 2nd Life Guards; Hay, Black Watch; Heyland, Sixtieth; and Kirk, Black Watch.

Missing:—Capt. A. MacAllan, Scottish Rifles.

Previously reported killed, now missing:—Second Lieut. Peppe, Welsh Fusiliers.

Previously reported wounded, now missing:—Lieut. N. B. Collins, Warwicks; Second Lieut. Metcalfe, Warwicks; Lieut. G. Somerville, Warwicks.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The following list of officers killed is issued:—

Lieut. E. Antrobus, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. V. Bransbury, Lincolns; Capt. Colby, Grenadiers; Lieut. Cowan, Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. Deane, Warwicks; Lieut. J. O. Dennis, Field Artillery; Capt. J. S. Dunlopp South Staffordshires; Capt. L. Gordon-Duff, Gordons; Lieut. Hope-Johnstone, Royal Fusiliers; Capt. H. H. Kelly, Engineers; Lieut. G. Nixon, Field Artillery; Lieut. G. B. Polland, Field Artillery; Lieut. J. Smeathman, Engineers; Major C. S. Smith, Medicals; Second Lieut. N. H. Somerset, Grenadiers; Capt. Sir F. E. Waller, Royal Fusiliers; Second Lieut. S. Walter, Grenadiers; Second Lieut. R. Willis, Yorks and Lancs; Second Lieut. G. D. C. Wright, Bedfordshires.

Died of Wound.—Major W. Corcoran, Middlesex; Lieut. H. L. Davies, Horse Artillery; Capt. C. Jeffery, Yorkshires; Lieut. C. Smeathman, Leicesters; Lieut. E. L. Talbot, Horse Artillery; Lieut. B. E. Ward, Middlesex.

Now Reported Killed.—Lieut. D. Landale, Rifle Brigade; Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Loring, Warwicks.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SON KILLED IN ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's son, Lord Charles Nairne, was killed in action yesterday.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

HARD FIGHTING IN EAST PRUSSIA.

PERSISTENT GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.

An official statement says:—Hard fighting continues on the East Prussian front. Persistent German attacks in the region of Baklarzhevo have been repulsed. Beyond the Vistula the enemy's rearguards have been pressed by the Russians on the front from Lodz to Zwichost. The Russians have captured heavy guns, aeroplanes and other booty.

The Austrians were encountered south of Tallow on Thursday by the Russians, who crossed the Vistula south of Josefow. The enemy under Russian cross-fire suffered great losses, and left a thousand prisoners.

The Austrians are very active in Turka region in Carpathians.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH TREMENDOUS LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.

A communique says:—The enemy attacked our centre in East Prussia in the region of Bakilargevo, but was repulsed with tremendous losses. We advanced in many districts in East Prussia. We are firmly occupying Postynin, Lenezica, Lodz and Ostrovec.

A battle is proceeding in Galicia.

DEFENCE OF PRZEMSYL.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.

In addition to possessing powerful defensive works, Przemsyl is surrounded by a regular network of barbed wire and mine-fields, and is manned by a very large garrison.

Galician prisoners state that the Austrian losses have been enormous, and confirm that cholera is ranging in north-west Hungary and south-west Galicia.

According to German newspapers, instruction in German public schools cannot continue normally as one-fifth of teachers are at the front.

RUSSIAN SURPRISE ATTACK

GERMAN FORCE ANNIHILATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables on October 29th:—The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent who has several times criticised the German proneness to take the line of the least resistance and thus get between strong forces, says, the Russians left a sixty miles' gap in their line on the Vistula and the San. The enemy crossed near Solec with only a cavalry screen composition and marched north across the Vistula towards Ivangorod. After a tiring march the force on the eastern bank found themselves among low hills, sixteen miles south of Ivangorod, where the Russians rested and swept down on them with the bayonet and presumably annihilated the force for no prisoners are reported to be taken. Two batteries and some machine maxims were taken.

GERMAN DEFEAT IN POLAND.

ADMITTED BY THE GERMAN PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The "Statesman's" special cablegram states:—

The German press admits a defeat in Poland, the Germans and Austrians being forced to retreat from Warsaw and Ivangorod. German reports add that the Russians have abandoned the pursuit.

The "Times" Petrograd correspondent states that the British and Russian Governments have agreed upon a mutually advantageous exchange of combatant and technical forces. Nothing more on the subject can be prudently communicated now, but hereafter there will be every cause to congratulate the British Government.

PRINCE MAURICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31. 1-55 a.m.

Prince Maurice of Battenberg was shot while leading his company near Ypres. He will be buried at Ypres to-day.

AUSTRIAN OPPRESSION OF SERBIANS.

CIVILIANS ARRESTED AND VILLAGES BURNED.

WOMAN'S STORY OF CRUELTIES.

The "Morning Post" says:—We reproduce below extracts from a letter written to an Englishwoman by a Bosnian Serb lady, a pupil of the late Miss Irby, of Serajevo. The name and address of the writer are known to us. Miss Irby, who was an intimate friend of Florence Nightingale, established in 1869, with the help of an association formed under the auspices of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Lord Shaftesbury, Dean Stanley, Dr. Norman Macleod, and others, a school for Christian girls and orphans at Serajevo with the object of preparing them for the work of educating the Christian Slavs of Bosnia-Herzegovina, who had been kept in utter ignorance by the Turks.

The letter is dated August 9 from the town of Rudo, near the frontier between Bosnia and the former Sanjak of Novi Bazar. It describes the conduct of the Austrian troops and the feelings of the Bosnian Serbs towards them. It brings out very clearly the attitude of the Bosnian Musulmans, who are Serb by race but Musulman by religion, towards their fellow Serbs of the orthodox faith.

Rudo, August 9, 1914.

Dear Gospoditza (Miss).—When I wrote you that letter after the "attenat" (on the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Duchess at Serajevo) I was still under Austrian rule, and was careful as to what I wrote, and I hardly dared to write that little, for I was afraid; but you nevertheless received the letter and answered it. It was only a shadow of that vandalism. To-day the Serbian flag is flying in Rudo, and we are now under their administration, so now I will write more fully and freely about the Austrian vandalism in Serajevo. "This vandalism was ordered and arranged by the Government, but they laid the blame for the doing of it upon the excited populace at that moment when the attempt (on the Archduke) took place. The demonstration against the Serbs began the next day. The police led the rioters and pointed out the Serbian houses to them, and also protected the rioters from assault. Then, when everything Serbian had been destroyed they were afraid of the Serbs' revenging themselves on the Roman Catholics, martial law was declared. The rioters carried in front of them the picture of Francis Joseph I., and sang the Emperor's hymn. That meant that they had committed the deed in his name or under his protection. Serajevo looked then as if there had been a war in it. My husband went there and saw all, and, with fear and trembling, it was whispered in his ear that it was all the doing of the Government. . . .

When Austria declared war upon Serbia the Government began to arrest and imprison (Bosnian and Herzegovinian) Serbs everywhere, and they arrested my husband and son, together with 20 other Serbs in Rudo, and imprisoned them. In Bosnia and Herzegovina all the good and honourable ones are in prison—priests, schoolmasters, merchants, artisans, officials, all who call themselves Serbs. Those that were fit for service they took for the army; the rest they imprisoned. They think, and say that the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been induced by Serbia to carry on a propaganda, but that is not true.

The Austrians had tried to induce and incite the native Musulmans against the native Serbs. They had given them arms and put the idea into their heads the Emperor Francis Joseph would now take Novi Bazr, which formerly was Turkish, and they were glad of it. . . . On August 1 there came here an Austrian officer, Captain Ebert a lieutenant and some soldiers, all armed. They searched the Serbian houses and wherever they found the pictures of the Tsar, or King Peter, or of Serbian heroes and literary men, or needlework with Serbian marks, or letters or books printed in cyrillic, they seized and broke cups and bottles. They said, "Here no one is Serb." One man was imprisoned because he had a picture of the Tsar on the wall.

SETTING FIRE TO INHABITED HOUSES.

On August 2 we heard that there had been fighting near here at Uvatz and that the Serbians had entered Uvatz. That day in the evening, about 6 o'clock, Austrian soldiers came with the Captain Ebert from Uvatz. All night they were walking and running about Rudo, eating and We were obliged to give them ev without payment by order of the Wachtmeister. The soldiers were calling out "To-night Rudo will burn!" As soon as they came they collected from the shops many cans of petroleum and set fire to the station (their own) and the bridge which connects Rudo and the Serbian village of Sjverin, so that the Serbians should not come to Rudo. About 4 o'clock my servant screamed and called out to me. I ran out into the passage, and what did I see! A soldier had brought a can of petroleum and was pouring it in the passage, and began to strike some matches. My daughter begged him not to do it, but he only laughed. They had brought two cans of petroleum; one they poured over the yard and stable and set alight, and one in the passage.

We screamed and called for help from the windows to the Musulmans, telling them that the soldiers had set fire to the house, locked the door, and were standing in the yard. The servant tried to get out by a low window, but the soldiers would not let her, and threatened to shoot. A man brought a ladder and she had already stood upon it to save herself when the soldier ran and took it away from under her feet. Many people tried to get into the yard, but the soldiers would not let them. The hall and the things in the hall caught fire, the smoke began to get into the rooms and we thought our last hour had come. Some one said, "Let us put out the fire," but the captain said, "You may not." Some one again brought a ladder, and the captain threatened him with a revolver. Upon that a Turk pointed his gun at the captain and said, "We will not allow the house to burn." Many of the Musulmans had guns, 200 of them, and there were about 50 soldiers, and so the captain then withdrew, and our Musulmans brought the ladder and we were saved, thank God, and the fire was put out. The soldiers collected and fled.

"FINE HEROES."

Two days later the Serbians came into Rudo and somehow the bridge was repaired. The good God delivered us from certain death. When I saw the soldiers setting fire I knew it was Austrian malice. They cannot resist the Serbians and they wish to revenge themselves upon the Bosnian Serbs. If our house had caught fire the whole market-place would have been burnt down, and the village; but what did they care! They have burnt Ybatz, imprisoned and hanged Serbs; they search houses and confiscate things, and burn women and children. Those are fine heroes. And they dare not show themselves to the Serbians. They all flee from them. I knew before that in Austria there was no law and justice, only on paper, and I always wondered why Europe allowed her to do as she liked. They gave her Bosnia and Herzegovina that she should bring peace and order there, and she has tyrannized over us like the Turks. But that Austria does not fear God that I had not known. That is a heathenish State that can burn its own women and children. It is not enough that they have taken away my husband and son and illtreat them there, but they tried to burn me and my children who had done no wrong. Let God judge them. They are fine heroes! . . .

We do not need any Serbian propaganda. We know that we are Serbs without that. It is not necessary to rouse us against Austria. It only needs a captain like Ebert, who burns women and children, and those arranged demonstrations against the Serbs to make all people hate Austria.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP WRECKED.

ASHORE ON ROCKS AT WHITBY.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 5-10 p.m.

The British hospital ship Rohilla ran on the rocks at Whitby in a gale. She was bound from Queensferry to Belgium to fetch wounded. All her boats except one were smashed.

Lifeboats brought off two loads and were then unable to return owing to the violence of the storm. Over fifty persons are still clinging to the side of the vessel, the back of which has been broken.

It is hoped that these will be saved. Already some bodies have been washed ashore.

All the nurses were rescued.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 6-50 p.m.

About fifty men have been saved from the Rohilla. Sixty remain on board. A few were drowned while attempting to swim to the shore.

The Rohilla was a B. I., ship well known in Indian waters. She had a registered tonnage of 7,400, and was built in 1906 by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.

GERMAN INVASION OF ANGOLA.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Portuguese Legation informs Reuter that the German movement in Angola is at present small but the Portuguese have knowledge that the Germans are preparing an important move.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

NIEUPORT.—Ten miles S. W. of Ostend.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles N. W. of Lille.

DIXMUNDE.—15 miles south of Ostend.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

RHEIMS.—In the dep. of Marne, 98 miles E. N. E. of Paris.

FRESNES.—In the dep. of Meuse, 13 miles, E. S. E. of Verdun.

ARRAS.—About 23 miles N. W. of Cambrai.

LIHONS.—In the dep. of Somme, 12 miles, W. S. W. of Peronne.

QUESNOY.—In the dep. of Nord, 20 miles, E. by N. of Cambray.

SOISSONS.—On the river Aisne, 18 miles S. W. of Laon.

VAILLY.—A town of France in the dep. of Aisne, 9 miles N. of Soissons.

VERDUN.—About 28 miles west of the German frontier.

ALBERT.—Fifteen miles north-west of Peronne.

THEODOSIA.—A Russian seaport on a bay on the east side of the Crimea.

NOVOROSSIK.—A fortified port on the Black Sea to the S. E. of Anapa in Caucasia.

ODESSA.—On the Black Sea, the fourth city of Russia.

LODZ.—In Russian Poland about 90 miles S. W. of Warsaw.

EMDEN'S DARING RAID.

RUSSIAN AND FRENCH WARSHIPS SUNK IN PENANG ROADS.

MISTAKEN FOR A BRITISH CRUISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO,

The Russian cruiser Jemtchoug in the roadstead of Penang, and a destroyer have been torpedoed and sunk by the Emden.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.

It is officially stated that the Emden approached in the dusk and was taken for an Allied warship. She went full-speed towards the Jemtchoug, and torpedoed her in the bow. The Jemtchoug replied, but the Emden again torpedoed her and sank her. Eighty-five were drowned and 250 saved, of which 112 were wounded.

LATER.

The Emden approached disguised with a fourth funnel and other transformations.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 31.

It is officially stated here that the Emden entered Penang flying the Russian flag. After torpedoing the Jemtchoug, she was attacked by the French destroyer Mousquet, which was sunk. The survivors were rescued by the Emden, which put to sea.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The following communique is issued:—

A Russian cruiser and a French destroyer have been sunk off Penang by the Emden.

This is a new departure for the Emden, who hitherto has centred her unwelcome attentions solely on merchant ships. Since she began her active career as commerce destroyer, the Emden has sunk fifteen ships of a total tonnage of nearly 60,000, and valued at two million sterling. The ships she has sunk were the following:—

Indus	3,413
Diplomat	7,615
Trabboch	4,028
Loyat	6,102
Killin	3,544
Clan Matheson	4,775
Tymerio	3,314
King Lud	3,650
Riberia	3,509
Foyle	4,147
Benmohr	3,110
Troilus	4,824
St. Egbert	3,553
Clan Grant	2,505
Chilkana	2,157
	59,437
Colliers captured:—	
Exford	2,804
Buresk	2,690
	5,494
	64,931

Russian cruiser Jemtchoug, 3,130 tons.
French Destroyer.

The Jemtchoug was built in 1902-3, and was a small cruiser of 3,130 tons displacement; with an indicated horse-power of 17,000. She had a complement of 356.

LITTLE EFFECT ON COMMERCIAL CALCUTTA.

SHIPPERS DISPOSED TO TAKE A FATALISTIC VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The latest exploit of the Emden at Penang has caused little excitement or comment in commercial Calcutta. The successes of that cruiser have been so monotonously frequent and so unchecked that its possible depredations are now taken into account as a normal business risk in time of war in Eastern waters. Transactions in jute and gunnies continue in a spirit of fatalism. Contracts are concluded and ships are loaded. These ships may reach their destination or they may reach the sea floor, but that is a matter which concerns fate and accepters of insurance. Risks are borne by insurance companies, by Lloyds and by the Home Government. The loss to commerce rests in enhanced insurance rates and stagnation due to uncertainty. But the consuming countries are now in a position that they must have jute or gunnies as the case may be, so business is proceeding in spite of the Emden's successful deception in the roadstead of Penang.

GREEK ADVANCE IN NORTHERN EPIRUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Oct. 29.

Greek troops are advancing in northern Epirus in admirable order. They are being welcomed with intense enthusiasm.

GREEK TROOPS LAND AT VALONA.

ROME, Oct. 30.

The newspapers announces the landing of 1,200 Greek soldiers, artillery and cavalry, at Valona.

Major H. A. L. Hepper, returned from leave on the 30th instant, and resumed charge of the office of the Agent, G. I. P. Railway on the same day.

LONDON LETTER.

A DREARY OCTOBER.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF ZEPPELIN SURPRISES

ENGLISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

GERMAN OFFICERS' EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.

TERRITORIALS AT THE FRONT

The extent to which searchlights play over London at night makes the possibility of a Zeppelin surprise very remote. English officers who have been prisoners in Germany bring back remarkable stories of the childish conduct of German officers, who delight in humiliating the captives.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

November weather in October is unfortunately no new experience in London. Dull misty days and heavy nights give the whole city a depressing air, which is not improved by the general atmosphere of joyless existence during the day and the semi-darkness of the streets at night that distinguishes this time of war. Not only are the shops in the West End and the main streets of the suburbs obliged to restrict themselves to the smallest limit of light, but in the street markets of Soho and elsewhere, where the "barrow" and "stall vendor" display their wares by the aid of the "flare" light, darkness now prevails. When the moon lightens the sky our hard-worked naval men take a well-deserved rest, but the moment that the clouds veil her, searchlights hunt the sky in all directions. It would indeed be a wonderful Zeppelin that managed to elude the keen look-out that is maintained round the coast and in the capital itself. At first the cockney, unused to these elements of warfare, used to gaze open-mouthed at the unusual spectacle. But now he and his fair companion wander under its rays with little interest or concern.

It is stated that the ornamental lake in the grounds of Buckingham Palace has been drained for clearing purposes. That may be so, but strange to say the lake in St. James' Park on the other side of the Palace is also drained and has remained in that condition a good time now. One need only suggest the advantages to an inimical air-ship of the reflection of Buckingham Palace or the Foreign Office by moonlight in the water to appreciate the second reason.

His Majesty and the Queen remain in London, though the King on most days motors some miles away to inspect and encourage the many battalions that are training in preparation for service on the Continent. As I mentioned last week, the Lord Mayor's procession will not take place, but it is now decided to hold the annual banquet. The decision, I think, is a wise one and will give an opportunity for demonstrations of feeling and official opinion, that cannot but do good. Not only will the banquet be held, but I hear that the gathering will be unusually interesting and include a greater number of representatives of our Allies than would have been the case under ordinary circumstances. The Lord Mayor's banquet reminds me that death has claimed the descendant of a famous Lord Mayor, in the late Sir William Clayton, whose ancestor was Chief Magistrate of the Empire's metropolis in 1679. Sir Robert Clayton, Knight, was attainted and his Irish estates confiscated. He made himself scarce and settled down at Marden Park which was eventually the property of his successor who, has just passed away. But Sir Robert came into his own again when William Prince of Orange, landed in England and he was elected by the City of London to meet that monarch in its name at Henley, and escort him thence to London. "Old Blues," will recollect that his name was chronicled in the old building of Christ's Hospital in Newgate Street as having given £5,000 for the rebuilding of the famous school.

THE KAISER AND THE CITY.

As your readers are well aware the Kaiser has more than once appeared with characteristic histrionic effect in the City of London. He distributed with a profuse hand to those City merchants who had close business relations with Germany, portraits of himself bearing the Royal and Imperial autograph. Some of these gentlemen are not now so proud of these photographs, and although they are still prominently displayed, most are covered by photographs of King George, Lord Kitchener, Sir John French, or Sir John Jellicoe. Talking of the last named, it is interesting to note, by the way, that a rich wife is as useful to an ambitious naval officer as to those who would aspire in most walks of life. Sir John Jellicoe and his second-in-command are connected by marriage both having married daughters of Sir Charles Cayzer, an exceedingly wealthy shipowner. Admiral Beatty also married money, his wife being a daughter of Marshall-Field, the Chicago millionaire. The wife of Admiral Madden presented her husband with a daughter during the week. This was not the only event of the kind that has taken place in Naval circles, for two days ago at the First Lord's residence at the Admiralty, a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill.

PRISONERS—IN ENGLAND AND IN GERMANY.

There is a good deal of comment on the manner in which German prisoners over here are being treated. Kindness to our enemies is one thing but to see the Teuton at Aldershot taking things easily, while our own soldiers carry out duties that should be done by the prisoners themselves, is rather table to our own men, although it must be confessed that the gross barbarism that the Prussians display at the seat of war finds no counter-part in the prisoners' camps in their own country. Still it is not German nature to behave with the smallest particle of consideration. At Torgau in Saxony there are two thousand English prisoners. Physically they have nothing to complain of, but their guards lose no opportunity of humiliating their self-respect. The vulgarities are committed by the German officers, not the men. They were handed post cards on which to write to their relatives. This they did, and handed them back to the German sergeants who delivered them to their officers. The German officers then stood in front of the English prisoners and deliberately tore up the post cards. Again, the English officers were told that they could draw the sum of four pounds a week each during their term as prisoners of war. They drew drafts for the full amount in most cases on such forms as they had. The officer who gave me the information saw these cheques handed in, but then was sent home, so he did not see the result. But it is a fact that the cheques arrived at Cox's Bank with the amounts altered by German officers to ten shillings in each case. An authority friendly to the German character has commented on its childlike nature. This kind of thing is certainly childish, but none the less brutal, cowardly and contemptible.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Triple names are not so numerous as they used to be and terms of legacies have made that of Sir William Stewart-Dick-Conyngham inevitable. The popular baronet has just been appointed to the command of the famous Black Watch, in old days known as the Forty-Second Highlanders. Sir William is well-known to the regiment, having served with it in the South African War and is very popular with all ranks. Perhaps even better known than the baronet is Captain Dick-Conyngham of the Gordon Highlanders, who served throughout the South African War. The subject of Scotch regiments reminds me that the first battalion of the London Scottish, which was the first Territorial regiment to be sent to the front has already been under fire, although the fact has not been officially announced. I hear excellent accounts of their work. The efficiency of the regiment is largely due to the energies of Colonel Greig, M.P., who followed the late Colonel Eustace Balfour, brother of the great statesman, in the command. Colonel Balfour was an excellent officer but had suffered from bad health. Before Colonel Greig left the regiment the Government signified their appreciation of his work by the decoration of a C. B. This was some years before the war. When war broke out Colonel Greig immediately rejoined and devoted his energies to raising a second battalion. So successful was this that a battalion, known as the Seaforth has been raised and Colonel Greig has found time to depart for the front. In civil life the Colonel is a barrister with a considerable Parliamentary practice, until his entry into the House precluded him from practising at St. Stephens. His father was a solicitor with considerable Parliamentary work; a great deal of which came from the Irish Party.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM CARINGTON.

The King has lost a valued friend in the late Sir William Carington, Keeper of the Privy Purse. Sir William was of the family of the Marquis of Lincoln, who as Earl Carrington spelt his title with two r's and his surname with one. The family are the descendants of Smith, the banker, who was held in great esteem by William Pitt. It was only recently that Lord Lincoln discarded the additional name of Smith.

There is no position in the Household more onerous than that of Privy Purse, which entails multifarious duties. A warrant upon the Treasury is given him every month for the upkeep of the Royal Household, and the amount is at once transferred to the State Account at the Bank of England. Although the Keeper of the Privy Purse immediately draws cheques in favour of the heads of the various departments, of which the Chief are the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward and the Master of the House, he remains responsible for the payment of the merest scullery maid. The late Sir Fleetwood Edwardes, Privy Purse to Queen Victoria, had done much to simplify the task; but it was left to Sir William Carington to perfect an organisation for which his successors will bless his memory. Apart from his official position in the Household, Sir William had the confidence of his Majesty in many ways. There is probably no official at the Palace, including Lord Stamfordham himself, who was more trusted than was the late Sir William Carington.

THE IMPERTURBABLES

Here are a few lines says "Public Opinion" from soldiers' letters.

Private Gosling, Coldstream Guards says:

"I got my pill at the beginning of the battle of the Aisne—a bullet wound right through the shin bone. Nothing serious, though rather detrimental for walking purposes."

Private Belcher, of the Dorset Regiment, says:

"I am pleased to say I am still in the land of the living after some hair-breadth escapes, dodging bullets, shells and one thing and another, also my chum, Bill Baiden.

"I am sorry to say that young Mike Small got one through the head last week, and he is no more. And he is not the only one either. You know that stout chap I shook hands with just after we had that drink at Waterloo? Well, he got knocked over at Mons."

Private Alexander Gibson, of the Royal Scottish Fusiliers, says:

"The first day of the war Germans captured our transport, which contained all our kit and things, and all we have had for five weeks is just what we stand in. I wish you could see us now. I got a bit of a shave a week ago, but I have not had a wash for over a fortnight."

Private W. Rouse says:

"I am writing this under fire. Every now and again a little message from the Kaiser comes whizzing in this direction, but no damage is being done, and we don't worry. Bang! Another message. . . .

GERMAN RAIDS IN EAST AFRICA.

ALL ATTACKS REPULSED.

FINE WORK BY THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

The following was issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in mail week:—

During the month of September there has been considerable activity along the Anglo-German boundary of the East Africa Protectorate, due to attempts on the part of the enemy to raid British territory and to cut the Uganda Railway.

With the exception of the occupation of one unimportant frontier station on the border by a small party of the enemy, whose entry it was not at the time convenient to oppose, all the attempts made by the German troops to invade British East Africa have been repulsed, and the raiding parties in every case defeated and forced to retire.

The normal garrison of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates has been strengthened since the outbreak of war by a strong body of troops from India, and also by mounted and unmounted volunteer forces raised locally, and no anxiety is felt as to the military situtaion. The Secretary of State is glad to take this opportunity of expressing publicly his warm appreciation of the ready response made by the unofficial population of East Africa to the call for volunteers, and of the loyal support which they have given to the Government of the Protectorate in the present emergency.

One of the earliest moves of the enemy was to send a small party, consisting of white officers and natives for the purpose of blowing up the Uganda Railway near Maungu. The party were, however, broken up before they could do any damage, and all their dynamite and outfit was captured.

A HOT ENGAGEMENT.

On September 6 there was a hot engagement to the west of Tsavo between a British force composed partly of Indian troops and partly of King's African Rifles and a strong force of the enemy. The latter were severely handled and repulsed. During the following night they came in conflict with our flanking parties and suffered further losses. In this engagement Lieutenant G. C. O. Oldfield, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles, and Subadar Sher Baz, 29th Punjabis, were killed. It is understood that losses were sustained by our troops from heavy fire from maxim guns, which the Punjabis made a gallant effort to rush with the bayonet.

In reporting this engagement the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate stated that Captain J. A. Pottinger, Subadar Sher Baz, and Naick Gul Mahomed showed conspicuous bravery, and that Lieutenant R. C. Hardingham, the Middlesex Regiment, 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles, had performed excellent work in keeping in touch with the enemy for six days. It appears that it was in the fighting in this neighbourhood on September 7 that Mr. R. McGroarty, a cyclist scout, was wounded and captured, subsequently dying of his wounds.

On September 10 the scene of action changed to the western end of the Protectorate, which was invaded by a force from German East Africa estimated to be 400 strong, including 50 Europeans. This force occupied Kisii on September 11. On September 12 a British column engaged the enemy, but was compelled to retire. In the fighting which occurred on the 12th, Lieutenant (local Captain) E. G. M. Thornycroft, the Royal Lancashire Regiment, was killed; Temporary Lieutenant Charles Grey severely wounded; and Lieutenant E. L. Musson, the Manchester Regiment, slightly wounded. All these officers were serving with the 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles.

On the following day, however, the enemy abandoned Kisii, retiring towards Karungu, and the British force pushed forward and reoccupied Kisii, where they found 10 European Germans dead and captured six others who had been wounded. A few days later shots were exchanged on Victoria Nyanza between the Winifred and the Kavirondo steamers belonging to the Uganda Railway Marine and the German steamer Muanza. One German dhow was captured, but sank while being toward to Kisumu, and one other was destroyed by shell fire from the Kavirondo. It was ascertained that the Germans had evacuated Karungu.

On September 20 the Governor reported that activities had recommenced in the Tsavo region. A German force attacked at dawn on September 19 the British post of King's African Rifles at Campi ya Marabu; but after two hours' rifle fire they were beaten back and retired in scattered parties towards their own territory, leaving 13 dead on the field. Lieutenant A. C. H. Foster, the Hampshire Regiment, 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles, who was in command of the post, was killed in this action. The officer who took over command reported that in this engagement the conduct of the King's African Rifles was splendid, and that the success gained by the British force had materially encouraged the Masai who live in that neighbourhood.

On September 23 the Germans, about 100 strang, attacked the British outposts at Majoreni. In this encounter the enemy were again repulsed, and retired across the Mwena River. Lieutenant A. J. B. Wavell, Special Reserve, the Welsh Regiment, who was in command, was severely wounded and Mr. L. J. Innes, late Royal Marines, was slightly wounded.

ODDS OF SIX TO ONE.

News has been received that fighting took place on September 25 between the Magadi railway and the frontier. It appears that a German force of about 30 Europeans and 150 natives with two maxim guns attacked a body of the East African Mounted Rifles (C Squadron) only 30 in number, commanded by Captain Chapman After one hour's severe fighting in thick bush country the enemy were repulsed, and retired hastily towards Longido. Their casualties are said to have been 33 (11 dead), and in the hurry of their retreat they left behind them many loads. In this plucky fight the casualties of the East African Mounted Rifles were:—

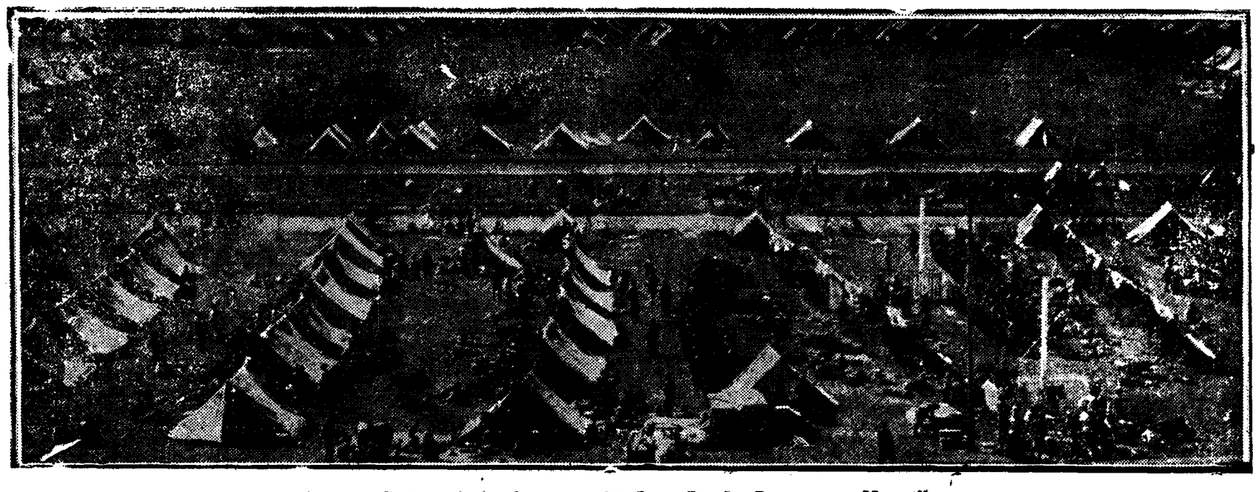
Killed.—F. C. Buller, A. J. D. Burgess, A. C. Burridge, L. F. Ermonds, L. J. Elliot, A. C. Forrester, A. Impey, W. T. Somerville.

Wounded.—A. W. Adams, J. F Burgess, L. G. Evans, C. Wright.

It is stated by the Governor that none of the wounded were severely wounded.

The most recent fighting of which information has reached the Secretary of State occurred at Mzima near the Tsavo River On September 26 a strong force of the enemy (including 50 Europeans), with six maxim guns, attacked a British force consisting of King's African Rifles under the command of Captain A. C. Saunders, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles. The enemy were repulsed and retired, leaving 17 natives killed; and there is reason to believe that they suffered heavy losses among the Europens attached to their force. The British casualties were two natives wounded.

INDIAN TROOPS IN CAMP.



A general view of the Camp at the Parc Borely Racecourse, Marseilles.

ENEMY'S SHIPS IN MASSOWAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

The "Sind Gazette" hears that the following enemies' vessels have taken shelter and are now in Massowah:—

GERMAN SHIPS:—Christian, 10th Ostmark, Borkum, Persepolis, Segovia, Axemfels and Sturmfels.

AUSTRIAN SHIPS:—Ambra and Moravia.

It is understood that the Government of India are taking active steps in conjunction with the Home Government to obtain, if possible, the release of British goods.

Indian Soldiers Marching Through Marseilles to their Camp.

THE FATE OF DOUAI.

GERMAN TERRORISM IN THE VILLAGES

A correspondent of "The Times" writing from Ostend on Oct. 5 says:—

I see that some doubt exists in England as to the fate of Douai. Douai was attacked by the Germans 15 days ago and taken by them on Thursday last.

A prominent resident who left the town on Friday informed me to-day that the inhabitants were treated with great rigour. On the pretext that some of the inhabitants had fired on the troops from their houses, the professional incendiaries burnt some 40 houses as a "chastisement." They mounted on ladders to the roofs, set fire to the lofts—then, storey by storey, made their task complete. One prominent citizen, alarmed at the smoke which was filling his house, stepped out of his front door to see the incendiaries. He uttered a protest, and was instantly shot dead. Most of the burning, according to my informant, took place in the Faubourg de Paris.

All the small villages in the vicinity of Douai have been utterly destroyed; they are a heap of blackened ruins. My informant, with two companions, made his way to Armentieres on foot. The last time he gazed at Douai from a considerable distance he saw a great column of flame mounting to the sky.

The German troops who took Douai were composed of two forces operating the one from Cambrai and the other from Valenciennes.

October, 6.

The whole country round about Poperinghe and Ypres swarms with Uhlans. Only yesterday morning, at half-past 10, the *garde-champetre* of Westonter, while making his rounds of the village to notify the inhabitants that the use of bicycles was forbidden. was surprised by a party of Uhlans, who, having seized his revolver, dragged him to the village square.

Meantime, having also seized the Mayor and his two assistants, they tied all four to the gates of the cemetry, The rural policeman was shot out of hand in the presence of his wife and child, whose pleas for his life were met with threats of a similar fate. The Mayor and his companions fared better. They were merely lashed over whole face and body by the whips of the whole party before the gallant cavalrymen rode off.

At Ypres on Saturday a body of Dragoons made their appearance on the scene, and ill-treated many of the inhabitants. On Sunday a party of Dragoons fired on a train entering the station at Comines, a frontier village near Menier, wounding grievously both driver and stoker. A fairly strong body of artillery were located yesterday at Bailleul, where they blew up the line. Cannonading was subsequently heard coming from the direction of Cassel, creating a panic at Hazebrouck and driving hundreds of refugees into that town.

The tide of battle rolls fiercely up from Arras to Lens and beyond. The number of the enemy which has advanced, and is still advancing, through Belgian territory is variously estimated. It forms part of two Corps d'Armee brought up with all speed from the German right wing to strengthen the attack on the Allies left. This information was confirmed by the testimony of German prisoners, 49 of whom, with a captain, were captured yesterday.

(This message has been submitted to the Press Bureau, which does not object to the publication and takes no responsibility for the correctness of the statement.)

NAVAL OFFICER'S LETTER TO "DAD."

"An officer on board one of his Majesty's ships has written to his father a letter in which he describes the daily life of our men. His letter is dated September 22, and the only address he gives is 'At Sea,'" says the "Morning Post."

"'As no doubt you are aware, we have been able to take a hard-earned rest, but it was all too brief, and once again we are on the briny, chasing elusive Germans.

"'A certain naval officer states the case very aptly: "We have been up to the front door and said Yah! Boo! but he merely looks through the keyhole and runs away."

"'No, Dad, there is no need to send us newspapers, as we are well supplied with them, but if, while walking round your garden, you find there are too many windfalls, well, a hamper of apples addressed to the Ward Room Officer would be met with enthusiasm, as we have to pay threepence each for apples or fruit of any kind.

"'As you say, it is weary waiting for William, and we should get thin on it, but we don't. Personally I must have gained nearly a stone since the outbreak of war.

"'What is your opinion? Do you think Kaiser Bill is going to give us any more target practice? We have been round his beastly Heligoland, and look upon it as part of the routine by this time. It doesn't even raise a thrill now.'"

LORD MURRAY UNDER FIRE.

Lord Murray of Elibank, while with a party of British officers near Soissons was under fire for a quarter of an hour a lucky escape.

The party was motoring near the Anglo-French lines when a German aeroplane was seen flying overhead. Almost at the same time heavy gun and rifle fire was opened on the car. To reach a place of safety it was necessary to make a dash across exposed grounnd. This was done under a rain of shot and shell, ons of the occupants of the car using their rifles in reply.

Lord Murray reached the town he was bound for and after a rest left for the south.

GERMAN AMBITIONS.

MR. ASQUITH'S DISCLOSURE.

GERMAN DEMANDS ON BRITAIN.

The Prime Minister concluded at Cardiff, on Oct. 2, his mission to the four capital towns of the Kingdom to explain the nation's part in the war, and to call for "men, and still more men," for the Army. As in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, Mr. Asquith says "The Times," treated his theme with singular freshness, as well as with his customary impressive eloquence.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith on rising to speak had a most enthusiastic reception. He said:—

In the course of the last month I have addressed meetings in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and now in the completion of the task which I set myself and which the kindness of our great municipalities has allowed me to perform I have come to Cardiff. (Cheers.) England, Scotland, and Ireland have each of them a definite and a well-established capital city, but I have always understood that there was some doubt where the capital of the Principality of Wales was to be found on the map. (Laughter.) Wales is a single and indivisible entity with a life of its own, drawing its vitality from an ancient past, and both, I believe, in the volume and in the reality of its activity never more virile than it is to-day. (Cheers.) But I do not know that there is any general agreement amongst Welshmen as to where their capital is to be found (laughter, and a voice, "Here"), and without attempting as an outsider to differentiate or to reconcile competing claims I stand here to-night in what I believe to be a safe coign of vantage under the hospitality and the authority of the Lord Mayor of Cardiff.

Though I am not altogether a stranger to Wales, you may nevertheless ask why I have requested your permission to address this great audience here to-night. I am not altogether an idle man, and during the last few months I can honestly say that there has hardly been a day, indeed there have been very few hours, which have not been preoccupied with grave cares and responsibility. But throughout them all I have been and I am sustained by a profound and unshakeable belief in the righteousness of our cause (cheers) and by overwhelming evidence that in the pursuit and the maintenance of that cause the Government have behind them, without distinction of race, of party, or of class, the whole moral and material support of the British Empire (Cheers.) Let me take the opportunity to acknowledge and to welcome the calm, reasoned, and dignified statement of our cause which the Christian Churches of the United Kingdom, through some of their most distinguished leaders and ministers, have this week presented to the world. (Cheers.)

THE UNITED VOICE OF THE EMPIRE.

I will not repeat and I certainly cannot improve upon it, and indeed I am not here to-night to argue out propositions which British citizens in every part of the world to-day regard as beyond the reach of controversy. I do not suppose that in the history of mankind there has ever been in such a vast and diverse community agreement so unanimous in purpose and so concentrated, a corporate conscience so clear and so convinced, co-operation so spontaneous, so ardent, and so resolute. (Cheers.) Just consider what it means, here in this United Kingdom—England, Scotland Ireland, and Wales—to hear one plain, harmonious, great united voice over the seas from our great Dominions. (Cheers.) Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, our Crown Colonies swell the chorus.

In India (cheers)—where whatever we won by the sword we hold and we retain by the more splendid title of just and disinterested rule by the authority, not of a despot, but of a trustee ((cheers)—the response to our common appeal has moved all our feelings to their profoundest depths, and has been such as to shiver and to shatter the vain and ignorant imaginings of our enemies. (Cheers) That is a remarkable and indeed a unique spectacle.

What is it that stirred the imagination, aroused the conscience, enlisted the manhood, welded into one compact and irresistible force the energies and the will of the greatest Imperial structure that the world has ever known? (Cheers.) That is a question which, for a moment, at any rate, it is well worth asking and answering. Let me say, then, first negatively, that we are not impelled, any of us, by some of the motives which have occasioned the bloody struggles of the past. In this case, so far as we are concerned, ambition and aggression play no part. What do we want? What do we aim at? What have we to gain?

We are a great world-wide, peace-loving partnership. By the wisdom and the courage of our forefathers, by great deeds of heroism and adventure by land and sea, by the insight and corporate sagacity, the tried and tested experience of many generations, we have built up a dominion which is buttressed by the two pillars of Liberty and Law. (Cheers.) We are not vain enough or foolish enough to think that in the course of a long process there have not been blunders, or worse than blunders, and that to-day our Dominion does not fall short of what in our ideals it might and it ought and, we believe, it is destined to be. But such as we have received it and such as we hope to have it, with it we are content. (Cheers.)

We do not covet any people's territory. We have no desire to impose our rule upon alien populations. The British Empire is enough for us. (Laughter and cheers.) All that we wished for, all that we wish for now, is to be allowed peaceably to consolidate our own resources, to raise within the Empire the level of common opportunity, to draw closer the bond of affection and confidence between its parts, and to make it everywhere the worthy home of the best traditions of British liberty. (Cheers.) Does it not follow from that that nowhere in the world is there a people who have stronger motives to avoid war and to seek and ensure peace? Why, then, are the British people throughout the length and breadth of our Empire everywhere turning their ploughshares into swords? Why are the best of our ablebodied men leaving the fields and the factory and the counting-house for the recruiting office and the training camp?

WHY WE ARE AT WAR.

If, as I have said, we have no desire to add to our Imperial burdens, either in area or in responsibility, it is equally true that in entering this war we had no ill will to gratify nor wrongs of our own to avenge. (Hear, hear.) In regard to Germany in particular (groans) our policy—repeatedly stated in Parliament, resolutely pursued year after year both in London and in Berlin—our policy has been to remove one by one the outstanding causes of possible friction and so to establish a firm basis for cordial relations in the days to come.

We have said from the first—I have said it over and again, and so has Sir Edward Grey—we have said from the first that our friendships with certain Powers, with France (cheers), with Russia, and with Japan, were not to be construed as implying cold feelings and still less hostile purposes against any other Power. But at the same time we have always made it clear, to quote words used by Sir Edward Grey as far back as November, 1911—I quote his exact words—"One does not make new friendships worth having by deserting old ones." New friendships by all means let us have, but not at the expense of the ones we have. That has been, and I trust will always be, the attitude of those whom the Kaiser in his now notorious proclamation describes as the treacherous English. (Laughter and "Oh, oh.")

GERMANY'S DEMAND IN 1912.

We laid down, and I wish to call not only your attention but attention of the whole world to this, when so many false legends are now being invented and circulated, in the following year—in the year 1912 we laid down in terms carefully approved by the Cabinet, and which I will textually quote, what our relations with Germany ought in our view to be. We said, and we communicated this to the German Government—"Britain declares that she will neither make nor join in any unprovoked attack upon Germany. Aggression upon Germany is not the subject and forms no part of any treaty, understanding, or combination to which Britain is now a party, nor will she become a party to anything that has such an object." There is nothing ambiguous or equivocal about that. (Hear, hear.)

But that was not enough for German statesmanship. They wanted us to go further. They asked us to pledge ourselves absolutely to neutrality in the event of Germany being engaged in war, and this, mind you, at a time when Germany was enormously increasing both her aggressive and defensive resources, and especially upon the sea. They asked us, to put it quite plainly, for a free hand, so far as we were concerned, when they selected the opportunity to overbear, to dominate the European world.

To such a demand but one answer was possible, and that was the answer we gave. (Cheers.) None the less we have continued during the whole of the last two years, and never more energetically and more successfully than during the Balkan crisis of last year, to work not only for the peace of Europe but for the creation of a better international atmosphere and a more cordial co-operation between all the Powers. (Cheers.) From both points of view, that of our domestic interests as a kingdom and an Empire, and that of our settled attitude and policy in the counsels of Europe, a war such as this, which injures the one and frustrates the other, was and could only be regarded as among the worst of catastrophes—among the worst of catastrophes, but not the worst. (Cheers.)

"THE BLACKEST ANNALS OF BARBARISM."

Four weeks ago, speaking at the Guildhall, in the City of London, when the war was still in its early days, I asked my fellow-countrymen with what countenance, with what conscience, had we basely chosen to stand aloof, we could have watched from day to day the terrible unrolling of events—public faith shamelessly broken, the freedom of a small people trodden in the dust, the wanton invasion of Belgium and then of France by hordes who leave behind them at every stage of their progress a dismal trail of savagery, of devastation, and of desecration worthy of the blackest annals in the history of barbarism. (Cheers.) That was four weeks ago. The war has now lasted for 60 days, and every one of those days has added to the picture its share of sombre and repulsive traits. We now see clearly written down in letters of carnage and spoliation the real aims and methods of this long-prepared and well-organized scheme against the liberties of Europe. (Cheers.)

I say nothing of other countries, I pass no judgment upon them. But if we here in Great Britain had abstained and remained neutral, forsworn our word, deserted our friends, faltered and compromised with the plain dictates of our duty—nay, if we had not shown ourselves ready to strike with all our forces at the common enemy of civilization and freedom, there would have been nothing left for our country but to veil her face in shame and to be ready in her turn—for her time would have come—to share the doom which she would have richly deserved, and after centuries of glorious life to go down to her grave unwept, unhonoured, and unsung. (Loud cheers.)

Let us gladly acknowledge what becomes clearer and clearer every day, that the world is just as ready as it ever was, and no part of it readier than the British Empire, to understand and to respond to moral issues. (Cheers.) The new school of German thought has been teaching for a generation past that in the affairs of nations there is no code of ethics. According to their doctrine force and nothing but force is the test and the measure of right. As the events which are going on before our eyes have made it plain, they have succeeded only too well in indoctrinating with their creed—I will not say the people of Germany; like Burke, I will not attempt to draw up an indictment against anation—I will not say the people of Germany, but those who control and execute German policy. (Cheers.)

But it is one of those products of German genius which, whether or not it was intended exclusively for home consumption (laughter), has not, I am happy to say, found a market abroad, and certainly not within the boundaries of the British Empire. (Cheers.) We still believe here, old-fashioned people as we are, in the sanctity of treaties (cheers), that the weak have rights and that the strong have duties, that small nationalities have every bit as good a title as large ones to life and independence, and that freedom for its own sake is as well worth fighting for to-day as it ever was in the past. (Cheers.) And we look forward at the end of this war to a Europe in which these great and simple and venerable truths will be recognized and safeguarded for ever against the recrudescence of the era of blood and iron. (Cheers.) Stated in a few words that is the reason for our united front, the reason that has brought our gallant Indian warriors to Marseilles, that is extracting from our most distant Dominions the best of their manhood, and which in the course of two months has transformed the United Kingdom into a vast recruiting ground. (Cheers.)

GREATEST EMERGENCY IN OUR HISTORY.

Now I have come here to-night not to talk but to do business. (Laughter and cheers.) Before I sit down I want to say to you a few practical words. We are confronted, as you all know and recognize, by the greatest emergency in our history. Every part of the United Kingdom and every man and every woman in every part of it is called upon to make his or her contribution and do his or her share (cheers), and our primary business is to fill the ranks. There is, I find, in some quarters an apprehension that the recruiting for the New Army and the functions to be assigned to that Army when it is formed and trained may interfere with or may in some way belittle or disparage the Territorial Force. Believe me, no delusion could be more mischievous or more complete.

No praise could be too high for the patriotic and sustained efforts of the country associations or for the quality and efficiency of the Territorial troops. It is a comparatively easy thing to make great efforts and sacrifices under the stress and strain, which we are now experiencing, of a supreme crisis. The Territorials, without any such stimulus in the piping times of peace, when war and the sufferings and the struggles and glories of war were contingent, and remote, these men gave their time, sacrificed their leisure—not only in their annual training, but in thousands of cases both officers and men devoted their spare hours to preparing themselves in the study and the practice of the art of war. They have now been embodied for two months, and I am expressing the considered opinion of one of the most eminent generals when I say that the divisions now in camp in various parts of the country, and improving every day in efficiency, have completely justified their title to play any part that may be assigned to them, either in home defence, in the manning of our garrisons, or in the battle lines at the front. (Loud cheers.)

It is then no want of appreciation of the patriotism and of the efficiency of the Territorial Forces that leads me to ask you to-night for recruits for the Regular Army. We wish, so far as military exigencies permit, that the new battalions and squadrons and batteries should retain their local associations and their corporate and distinctive national character. (Cheers.) Why, the freedom and the autonomy of the smaller nationalities is one of the great issues of this gigantic contest.

A WELSH ARMY CORPS.

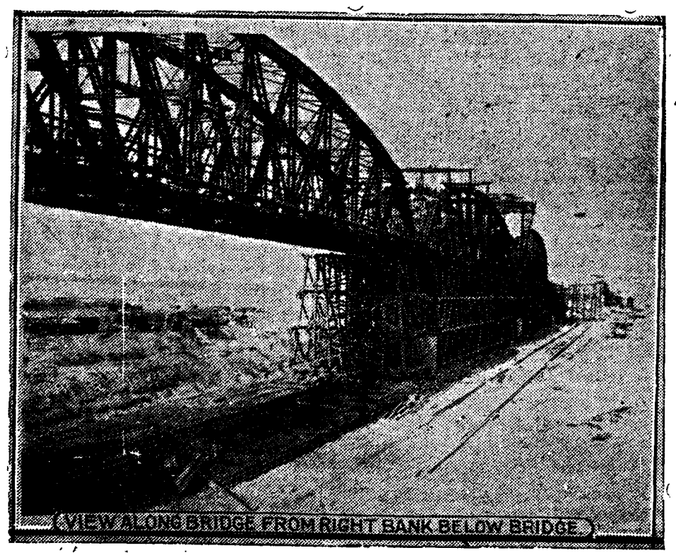
I went a week ago to Dublin to make an appeal to Ireland. I asked Irishmen then, as I do now, on behalf of the Government and of the War Office, to enlist in and to make up the complement of an Irish Army Corps. I repeat that appeal to-night to the men of Wales. (Cheers.) We want you to fill up the ranks of the Welsh Army Corps. (Cheers.) We believe that the preservation of local and national ties, of the genius of a people, which has a history of its own, is not only not hostile to or inconsistent with, but, on the contrary, fosters and strengthens and stimulates the spirit of a common purpose, of a corporate brotherhood, of an underlying and binding imperial unity throughout every section and among all ranks of the forces of the Crown. (Cheers.)

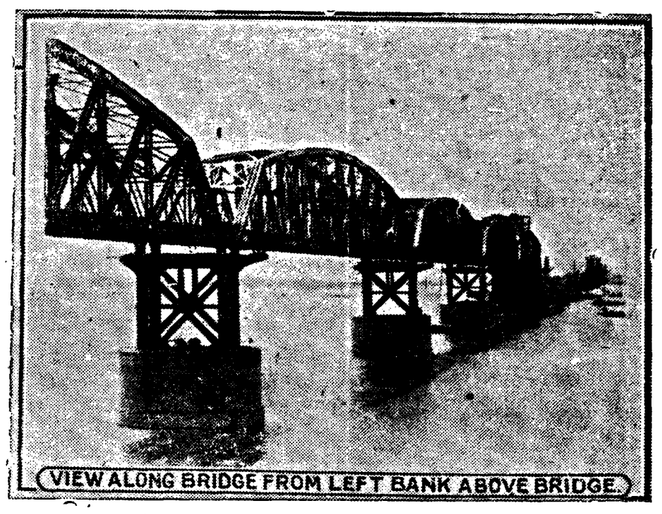
Men of Wales, of whom I see so many thousands in this splendid gathering, let me say one last word to you. Remember your past. (Cheers.) Think of the villages and the mountains which in old days were the shelter of the recruiting ground of your fathers in the struggles which adorn and glorify your annals. Never has a stronger or a more compelling appeal been made to you of all that you as a nation honour and hold true. Be worthy of those who went before you and leave to your children the richest of all inheritances, the memory of fathers who in a great cause put self-sacrifice before ease and honour above life itself. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Plymouth moved a resolution pledging support to the Prime Minister's appeal to the nation and to measures necessary for the prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion whereby alone the lasting peace of Europe could be assured.

Mr. Tom Richards, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm. The meeting concluded with the singing of "Men of Harlech" and the National Anthem.

THE NEW SARA BRIDGE.





The new bridge over the Ganges at Sara being built for the E. B. S. Railway. It was expected to be completed next year.

FEARLESS SERGEANT.

HOW TREACHEROUS GERMANS WERE KILLED.

A very plucky action is related in a letter from a soldier of the 38th Regiment of the line of his sergeant, named Jacobini.

The sergeant, with fifteen men, was on outpost duty at night when the sentry reported that he had seen a small body of men approaching through the darkness. They were challenged and replied both in English and in French, "We are English; don't fire." The sergeant was in doubt, but in order not to expose his post to the danger of surprise advanced alone to meet them, while his men remained ready to fire. As he approached the party he was still addressed in English until he was right among them. Then instantly they seized him, and the officer, thrusting a revolver to his head, whispered, "One sound and you are dead."

The sergeant did not hesitate a moment. "Fire!" he shouted back to his men. "They're Germans." As he spoke he wrenched himself to one side and the bullet from the officer's revolver flew past his head. The first volley from the French outpost killed most of the Germans, among them the officer, who fell dead before he could fire again.

But by a strange good fortune the plucky sergeant, standing there in the midst of the enemy, was not so much as touched by the bullets of his men, which wrought much destruction all round him, and a moment later he was safe again at his post.

THE ID IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Id passed off quietly here, and no reports of any disturbance elsewhere have been received. The Maulvis offered prayers for the success of British arms in the war.

THE SACK OF AERSCHOT.

ORGANISED LOOTING AND MAD ORGIES

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF ATROCITIE

The fourth report of the official Belgian commission of inquiry into the outrages committed by the Germans in Belgium has been issued through the Press Bureau in English translation.

The report gives a gruesome description of the destruction of Aerschot, recording such facts as that

For the whole length of one street, i.e., for a distance of about 500 yards, all the houses have been burnt, and that on the outskirts of the town the exact spot has been discovered where the burgomaster of the town, his son, his brother, and a whole group of their fellow-citizens were shot

Black clots of blood still marked, on the stubble, the place occupied by each of them under the fire of the executioners.

TESTIMONY CONFIRMED.

These bloodstains are, says the report, two yards distant from each other, which confirms the testimony of the witnesses, according to which, at the last moment, the executioners took from the ranks two out of every three men, by chance, in default of any sort of inquiry, pointing out those who had to die.

The report gives the following picture of the sacking of the place, as seen by one of the Commissioners: "I entered several houses, chosen haphazard, and I went through their various landings; through the windows and the broken doors I glanced into a number of other dwellings. Everywhere the furniture is overturned, torn, and soiled in the vilest manner; the wallpaper hangs in rags from the walls the doors of cellars are broken open, all locks have been forced open, all cupboards and drawers emptied, linen and the most incongruous objects scattered on the floors, together with an incredible number of empty bottles.

INDESCRIBABLE DISORDER.

"I entered the house which was said to have been occupied by officers. . . . On reaching the threshold a smell of spilt wine drew our attention to hundreds of empty and broken bottles which filled the hall, the staircase, and even the yard opening on the garden. The rooms were in indescribable disorder.

"I walked on a bed of torn clothes, of pieces of wool torn from open mattresses, everywhere open chests, and in every room, by the bed, still more empty bottles. The drawing room was full of them, dozens of wine glasses covered the table and sideboards, by which stood tattered armchairs and sofas, while in a corner a piano, with stained keyboard, seemed to have been smashed by boots.

"All showed that the place had been during many days and nights, the scene of the vilest debauches and drinking bouts.

"I believe that I may affirm, even now, that the total ruin which has overtaken this laborious and peaceful population is much more due to an organised pillage than to fire which spared certain quarters of the town. . . . All the valuables which the owners had not the time to put in safety, plate, family jewels, and money, have disappeared, and the people declare that the fires had often no other object than to hide the traces of some particularly important theft. Full waggon loads of booty left Aerschot in the direction of the Meuse."

NO EFFECT OF WAR ON INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The Government of India's preliminary finance statement for September, shows how extraordinarily little the Government machine of this country is being affected by the war. The treasuries and presidency banks at the end of the month had large closing cash balances. All the departments are carrying on precisely as in normal times and the grand total receipts and issues to the 30th September from commencement of the official year differs by less than six crores from that of the corresponding six months of 1913-14.

Mr. A. A. Gover, District Superintendent of Police, civil and military, Bangalore, died at Bowring Hospital on Sunday after an operation for appendicitis.

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

…s the time to be retrieving our furs …eir summer sleep—whether we have …them in cold storage or only put …way according to our own ideas in …n homes. Our furry treasures should …none the worse for their long rest—…d, with a little shaking and loving …pulation they should have taken on a …lease of life with all their pristine …ness. Bear stoles and muffs may be …atly improved, after taking them from …ir hiding-places, by combing with a …metal comb, which can be purchased for a …shilling. Indeed, it is an excellent procedure to go over them with the comb after every two or three times of wearing all the winter. It keeps the pelt in smooth and excellent condition till its useful days are over.

SMART AUTUMN DRESS.

Depicted in the sketch we have a particularly stylish dress for wear in "the fall" now upon us. It is made of a beautiful weave of brown duvetyn; and the collar, cuffs, and belt are of fancy silk of the same shade. It will be noted that the skirt is very narrow about the feet, and the double basque is closely pleated and hangs out from the figure. The collar, cuffs, and belt may be of any of the fancy materials of which there is such a crowd this season, and may either tone or contrast. The cuffs are of the new shape, standing out from the arm. The jaunty little waistcoat may be of any lingerie material, and removal for cleaning.

SCHOOLGIRL'S BLOUSE.

Here we have shown to us a smar blouse that will be ideal for the school miss It is of Saxe-blue delaine, and the jaunty bow in front is of black satin. There is a distinct suggestion of the sailor about this blouse, which is accentuated by the anchor worked on the front. The useful little handkerchief pocket is of the "patch" variety, and is a smart completion to a serviceable blouse. The sleeves are set in the normal position on the shoulder.

CHILD'S PRETTY DRESS.

Our artist has presented us here with a dainty little frock for a child. The material chosen for this example is biscuit-colour serge, which is beautifully embroidered in brown silks. The little sash is of black satin. It will be noted that the dress is cut all one, and that the waist-belt is set very low down, just at the commencement of the two rather deep frills which complete the design. The little frock could be easily managed by even inexperienced fingers if the pattern is carefully followed

LORD ROBERTS AND THE ARMY.

HIS WORK AND ITS BEARING ON PRESENT WAR.

Reviewing "The Life of Lord Roberts, K.G., V.C." by Sir George Forrest, C.I.E., which has just been published by Messrs. Cassell, "The Times," observes:—

Nothing could be more opportune at a time like this than a really adequate life of the greatest soldier of our generation. As a mere story it should be amazingly full of interest as it broadens out from the romance and adventure of the boy soldier's experiences in the Mutiny, through the years of patient study and organizing work that bore their fruit in the laurels of the Afghan campaign, to the responsibilities of the Chief Command in India—then, at a point where most men's work ends, starting afresh with that wonderful march right across South Africa which broke and dispersed the victorious Boer commandos, followed by that no less wonderful campaign of indefatigable effort to persuade his heedless countrymen of the duty of national defence. And it should be doubly interesting now because Lord Roberts's work bears so intimately and directly upon the fortunes of the great struggle of which he now, perforce, is but a spectator.

We must never forget, in the first place, that Lord Roberts was, more than any one other man, the creator of that modern Indian Army which is destined to play so important a part on the battlefields of Europe in these next few months. The Army of the Mutiny days and long afterwards was a purely internal force whose function was the local control of India. Lord Roberts's greatest work in India, pressed with untiring zeal upon successive Viceroys, was the transformation of that force into a modern army which should be capable of effectively mobilizing and putting into the field beyond the Indian frontiers a force of at least 70,000 men for the defence of India and of the Empire. Lord Kitchener has since then built further upon Lord Roberts's foundation—how much further may yet prove an interesting revelation to the great General Staff in Berlin. But it is in a very real sense Lord Roberts's army that is now on its way from India, as it is Lord Cardwell's and Lord Wolseley's army with which it is about to join hands.

A TRAINED STRATEGIST AMONG AMATEURS

To understand Lord Roberts's work as Commander-in-Chief in India, and for that matter to understand his successes in the field in Afghanistan and South Africa, it is essential to keep in mind the twenty years of quiet preparation in the Quartermaster-General's Department of the Indian Army which preceded them. That department, corresponding largely in its functions to the General Staff of European armies, was the only place in the British Empire during the second half of the 19th century where such a thing as military policy could be worked out or such a thing as strategy studied in its relation to concrete problems of defence and to all the endless practical difficulties of communicatinons, transport, and supplies. Lord Roberts, when he reached the chief command in India, already knew what he wanted to do with the power placed in his hands. When he came to South Africa he was the only trained strategist among amateurs. His South African campaign, and more particularly the great opening flank march from Modder River to Bloemfontein will always be worth the closest study for the insight of its main conception, the thoroughness of its preparation, and the boldness of its execution.

But admitting Lord Roberts's eminence as a strategist, it is also true that the primary cause of failure before his arrival was not so much defective strategy as tactical inferiority. Our plans went wrong, our generalship became paralysed, mainly because our troops did not know how to deal with the Boers when they encountered them. Whatever the defects of the Boer commandos in discipline and organization, they had developed on their own lines a tactical system which, under the conditions brought about by the long-range rifle and smokeless powder, was infinitely superior to the current European tactics of the day. The secrets of that system were individual skill with the rifle and instinctive judgment in the use of cover both for the attack and the defence, combined with extended formations which were difficult to turn and which offered neither adequate target for shrapnel nor solid obstacle on which the impact of the old-fashioned infantry or cavalry attack could make itself felt, and with the high degree of mobility which those extended formations required.

REMODELLING FIGHTING METHODS.

Lord Roberts had long been a convinced believer in the transformation of the whole art of war by the ever-increasing accuracy of modern weapons, and Sir G. Forrest brings out the keenness with which he threw himself into improving the shooting of the Madras Army in the early eighties. One of his chief cares during the weeks of preparation for his great move was to endeavour to remodel, as far as he could, the fighting methods of the troops under his command. With this in view he issued two circular memoranda laying stress on the need for more extended formations, more skill in the use of cover, the use of enfilading fire, a less stereotyped handling of artillery—in fact, most of the leading features of our tactical training since the war—and at the same time proceeded, by the extemporizing of a large force of mounted infantry and by special attention to the problem of transport, to give his force the appropriate degree of mobility. By these means Lord Roberts enabled British troops, given a reasonable superiority of strength, to turn the Boers out of any position. To make them the tactical equals of the Boers, so as to enable them to punish as well as dislodge their opponents, was more than was at all possible to do offhand.

But on his return Lord Roberts, aided by that profound military thinker the late Colonel G. F. R. Henderson, set to work to revise the whole methods of training in our Army. That work was, unfortunately, to some extent checked afterwards by a reaction in favour of German methods and ideas, which set in a few years ago. But enough of it has persisted to give our troops that undoubted tactical ascendancy which they are displaying on the battlefields of France to-day. Nothing could be more significant than the letter from a German officer published in the official account in which he described our men as "marvellously trained in making use of the ground; one never sees them and one is constantly under fire," and in which he went on to refer to an attack by half a British division as one by "immensely superior forces" to the German division which it attacked. It is Lord Roberts whom we have to thank, in no small measure, for that ascendancy, and if only we have the courage to follow his teachings more wholeheartedly than we have done, there can be no doubt that this ascendancy can be still further heightened in the future. All great military success in past history has been based on some original tactical system for which the character or political organization of some particular people has been peculiarly suited. The steady imperturbability and self-reliance of the British temperament are day by day revealing on the battlefield their signal value under the conditions of modern war. Is there any reason why Englishmen should not once again assert with the rifle a supremacy akin to that which they once exercies with the bow?

ANOTHER LESSON OF THE BOER WAR.

But with all his intense interest in raising the individual efficiency of our troops, Lord Roberts was no less impressed by another lesson of the South African War—namely, the need for providing outside the Regular Army some source of expansion for our forces in a great war. It was not for some considerable time after the war that the study of the problem finally forced him to the conclusion that a system of universal military training could alone meet the occasion. But for ten years since he has incessantly and indefatigably preached the need for national service, illustrating it more emphatically year after year by reference to that impending conflict of whose coming he felt so convinced. Who would dare to dispute the justice of his contention to-day? What would we not give as a nation if we could at this moment put half a million organized and equipped second-line troops on the flank of the German communications? As it is we are desperately engaged in improvising armies without proper officers, non-commissioned officers, without arms or equipment, without any of the complicated organization of modern war. The raw material in the shape of men has, indeed, come forward with splendid patriotism. But that is precisely what Lord Roberts relied on when he maintained that, though his main object always was the expansion of our oversea force in a struggle for existence, it was quite sufficient for his purpose to confine the actual obligation of service to home defence.

So much for Lord Roberts's work and its bearing on the present war. It can hardly be said that Sir G. Forrest's Life throws much real light on that work. The greater part of it is devoted to details and incidents from the various operations with which Lord Roberts has been concerned, which have little to do with the professed subject-matter of the book, and are difficult to understand in the absence of maps. A typical instance is afforded by Sir G. Forrest's account of the great opening campaign in South Africa. The strategy of that campaign, the discussion of which must bring out in the most striking relief the effect of Lord Roberts's personality upon the whole situation, is baldly, and not very accurately, disposed of in a couple of pages, while twenty pages are given to the battle of Paardeberg, with which Lord Roberts had nothing directly to do. Nothing is even hinted of the importance of Lord Roberts's twenty years in the Quartermaster-General's Department, the nursery and seed-time of his genius. Nor is the treatment of the last phase of Lord Roberts's work adequate. For all that the author tells us, Lord Roberts might never have waked up to the question of national service till 1912. Of his work since he resigned his post on the Committee of Imperial Defence to be free to advocate the cause he had at heart, of the series of speeches and writings in the interval, of all the varied and amazing activities which during these last ten years have made Lord Roberts's quiet country residence a veritable focus of constructive military and Imperial thought in the British Empire—of all that we are not given even an inkling. We fear it must be said that neither as military history nor as biography is Sir G Forrest's compilation adequate to its subject.

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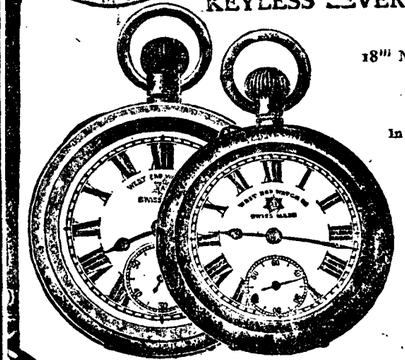

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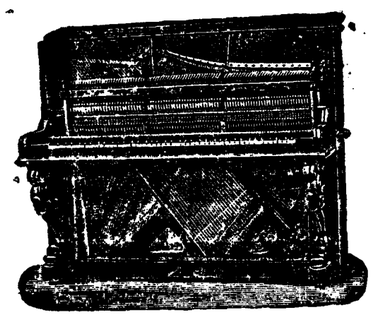

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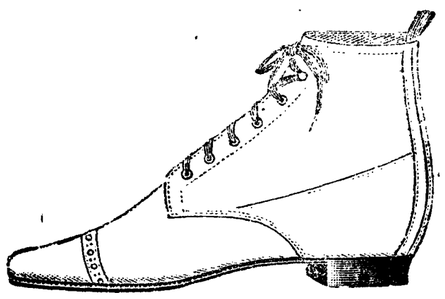

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